Political—1919
Elections

NEW CHARTER AND THE NEGRO

2-27-19.

130,000 in Philadelphia--Must be Reckoned With Says Dr. Graham--Must Not Be Judged by Southern Opinions.

(The Christian Recorder)

Philadelphia, Feb. 14, 1919.
Dr. Carl E. Grammer,
1024 Spruce St., Phila., Pa.:
My Dear Dr. Grammer:

At a late hour, Rev. R. R. Wright, Ph.D., 631 Pine Street, and I, were placed on the Charter Committee. We have attended one meeting. It seems to me, inasmuch as a revision of or a new charter will have to be voted on, that you would make no mistake in paying more attention to the one hundred and thirty thousand colored people of this city who must be reckoned with as voters.

We are willing to do our part at all times. One of the speakers from the General Committee is to be at my church, the Holy Trinity Baptist, Eighteenth and Bainbridge Streets, to-night, and I shall be glad, at any time, to serve as the General Committee may direct in this all important matter.

Already I have been presenting the claims of the committee to great congregations at my church, telling the men that the committee is pursuing a course of civic righteousness and political purity, therefore, Dr. Grammer, you will make no mistake in paying some little attention to the colored population of Philadelphia through those of us who are honored with membership on the committee.

Very respectfully yours,
REV. W. F. GRAHAM.

Rev. W. F. Graham,
1631 Christian St.:
Reverend and Dear Sir:

I will transfer your letter to the chairman of the Publicity Committee, of which I am a member. I am sure he will appreciate very much your co-operation in having a speaker at Holy Trinity Baptist Church to explain the new charter.

I have always devoted time and attention to the colored people of Philadelphia, having served for ten years as President of the Armstrong Association, presiding regularly at monthly meetings and on other occasions, and having often had weekly reports from the secretary. It is my opinion that the colored people of Philadelphia have a great opportunity now before them. Whenever Southern people are rebuked for their exclusion of the Negro vote, they point to Philadelphia and say that in that city the colored people are the absolute slaves of the bosses and give them blind obedience. This has been a great obstacle to civic reform. Now if we could have the colored people of Philadelphia a positive force in favor of this new charter, that would not only benefit our city, but I believe that it would benefit their whole race, they might help to make the franchise a reality for their Southern brethren.

Yours very sincerely,
CARL E. GRAAMER.

February 18, 1919.
Rev. C. E. Gramemr, S.T.D.,
1024 Spruce St., Phila., Pa.:
My Dear Sir:

Yours of the fifteenth is before me. I am pleased to say that on last Friday evening, Attorney McLauflin addressed a splendid audience at my church and gave much light and information that my people feel ready to take the strongest position for the revision of the charter.

I appreciate very much your past and present activities and interest in the colored people, but it seems to me that your reference to what the white people of the South say about the Negroes of Philadelphia is somewhat foreign to the spirit in my former letter. It seems also that you are rather inclined to believe that the colored people of Philadelphia are just what the Southern white people have said, if this is not so, then what do you mean by "it has been a great obstacle to civic reform."

I have dwelt in Philadelphia for seven years as a pastor and have some knowledge of the gigantic efforts put forth by such eminent men as yourself for a decent, clean, pure city, but as I have observed, it has not been the Negro who has stood most in the way of these reforms but rather such conditions as the Fifth Ward Exposure, the proneness of evil on the part of the great political machinery from the head down which is controlled entirely by people of your race. And then, too, it must be remembered that of all the saloons, cabarets and wicked places for the downfall of weak humanity found in this great city, nine-tenths of them are owned and controlled by the people of your race. It must also be remembered that only two Negroes run saloons in this great city, and for fear that they might be put out of commission, they have been very careful not to allow themselves to be dragged before the court.

But may I tell you that in this great city we have sixty thousand church communicants to various Protestant denominations, and there is not one single Negro church among the Baptists and Methodists that would welcome a saloonkeeper in its membership.

I know it is true that the political bosses, through money, whiskey and other evil agencies control some Negro votes, and on the other hand, I know it is true that nearly one-half, if not over one-half of the white voters of this great city, among the poor classes, is entirely in the hand of the political bosses, so Dr. Grammer, our colored brethren who understand a thing or two, feel it very keenly when you use such language as seems to bring us under clouds of condemnation.

The white people of the South cannot be judges of anything for the Negroes of Philadelphia so long as they burn, murder and slaughter innocent Negro women, children and men, without ever having any regard for law, righteousness or even Christian decency.

You may think you know the best colored folks in Philadelphia, but you do not, because you have not seen nor come in contact with the great mass of men and women, laborers though they be, but whose innermost souls are longing and working for righteousness. Our Negro mothers weep every day because thousands of white men keep saloons with entrances for "ladies," in which too often their daughters are decoyed; and not only are colored girls found there, but hundreds and hundreds of white girls as well.

The Negro ministry of this city stands ready to co-operate and work with such leading white gentlemen as yourself in helping to better the condition of this great city. Once more permit me to say, it will be ours to serve as the committee may direct touching this charter matter.

Very respectfully yours,
REV. W. F. GRAHAM

NEGRO WARRANT CLERK APPOINTED

(Special to The Argus.)

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. — Treasurer Sterling has just announced the appointment of J. Harold White, of Springfield, warrant clerk in his office, a position of trust and responsibility, carrying with it a good salary. This is the most important recognition ever given to the Colored people in the office of the State Treasurer. Mr. White is an active young Colored Republican who enjoys a wide acquaintance in Colored social, secret and fraternal organizations throughout the state. He has served as a messenger in the office of the Public Utilities Commission in Springfield for several years, and is well qualified for his new position.

Mr. Sterling has given further recognition to the Colored Republicans of the state by appointing Samuel J. Morton of Quincy, and Louis F. Finnie of Cairo, both well known, as guards in the treasurer's office. He was also instrumental in securing a position in the House of Representatives during the present session for H. T. Bowman, a newspaper publisher of Alton.

Treasurer Sterling is one of those Republican leaders who believes that the Colored people, who help to roll up the great Republican majorities at each election in Illinois, should be given substantial recognition when the patronage is doled out. He has given evidence of his genuine friendship and sincerity along this line many times in the past.

THE INCONSISTENCY OF OUR MORNING NEIGHBOR.

It is amusing to read our morning contemporary, the Atlanta Constitution, which prattles about the passage of the bonds and the tax raise in the recent election, in which both propositions were defeated. Our neighbor seems to be thoroughly committed to Brother Mayson's theory of trying cases—try a case and win it, then try it over and see if you can't lose it. This is the theory Brother Mayson advanced as to the ratification of the bonds by the people. Two propositions were submitted to the voters of Atlanta—one for the authorization of a million dollars in bonds for city improvements, and the second was for the raise of our tax from $1.25 per hundred to $1.50 per hundred. Brother Mayson took the position that the tax rate was defeated, but by Negro vote, therefore it would be legal and fair to appeal from the Negro vote to the legislature and have it authorize the tax raise by charter amendment.

Next, the learned City Attorney took the position that the bond issue had been authorized, quoted the Constitution to sustain himself, stating that the Constitution did not mean a majority of the registered voters as the Constitution said, but the Constitution meant a majority of the tally sheet; but the Constitution was in error, and his opinion was rendered for the purpose of correcting the erroneous Constitution. He reasoned and concluded that the bond issue had been carried, though less than five thousand votes out of a total of fifteen thousand were cast for the bonds.

The Constitution provides that a bond issue must receive a two-third vote of all the votes cast for ratification, and such two-thirds majority must constitute a majority of all the registered voters in the city, county or township, carrying out the idea of democracy that Brother Mayson has been preaching along with the President. But democracy in this case did not serve his purpose. When he saw that the people did not agree with him, and the legal fraternity of the city regarded his decision as a joke, he reversed himself by saying the bond issue was carried, but we thought under the circumstances it would be better to have it over that there might be no question or objection to the validation of the bonds, admitting that five thousand votes were not a majority of the fifteen thousand votes, and that three thousand and some odd votes were not two-thirds of five thousand and some odd votes cast in the election on the day in question.

So taking Brother Mayson at his advice, the city fathers have ordered another election April 23d, in which they will permit the citizens of Atlanta to again reject both propositions—bonds and the raise of tax. And the Independent appeals to every voter in town, without regard to race, color or previous condition of servitude, to cast his vote in the best interest of the city, which will be a defeat of both propositions again. We adhere to the same proposition, based upon the same principles which actuated us to vote for the defeat of both propositions before; that the city authorities are not capable of handling the money wisely and economically which they have on hand, or that accrues from the present tax rate, and that it will not be wise to give them more money to waste and to unwisely spend until they show sufficient ability to handle the affairs of the city economically and wisely.

It was charged tha tthe black man defeated the bond and the tax raise. While we did not do so, we plead guilty to the soft impeachment, and will do it again, unless we are made certain that the money is going to be economically distributed and wisely used for the benefit of all the people, without regard to race, color or previous condition of servitude. We are not going to vote any more money for white people to spend for them-

selves to the exclusion of Negro people, and the authorities had as well sit up now and take notice.

Dr. Belcher Retained As City Physician

The Savannah Tribune

ONE COLORED AND ONE WHITE CITY DOCTORS INSTEAD OF TWO EACH

1-31-19

Strong Opposition Arose to New Council's Plan to Have One White City Physician to Serve Both Races

At the initial meeting of the new city council Monday night the plan which it had proposed to do away with the two white and two colored city work ofETAOINETAOINTAOINTAOI physicians and having the city's poor looked after by one white city physician, met with much opposition both among the Negroes and whites and as a result of this opposition council thought it best to appoint two physicians to look after this very important feature of the city's health, one for the white, Dr. A. L. R. Avant, and the other for the colored, Dr. F. S. Belcher. The salary of the former will be $3,000 per year and that of the latter $1,200.

The proposed plan to displace the four city physicians by one causer wide protest, most of those opposing the the plan feeling that it was a very unwise step and that the work was unquestionably too much for any one man to accomplish. Among those who opposed the change was the Central ministerial Committee, which presented its objections to Mayor Stewart, the Rev. T. Jefferson Goodall acting as chief spokesman. The objections of the committee to the plan to do away with the Negro city physicians was set forth in the following:

"Savannah, Georgia.
January 27th, 1919.

"The Mayor and City Council,
Savannah, Ga.

"Honorable Sirs:

"We, members of the Central Ministerial Committee, representing the colored people of Savannah, have before us for consideration the proposition of City Council to dispense with the present plan of providing city physicians in favor of another plan which it is hoped will centralize this important work in one man or under the direction of one man, in the interest of increased efficiency. This new plan provides for no Negro physician.

"Manifestly, the matter of health is of vaster concern to colored people than almost every other consideration and we believe it to be too vital to be submitted to experiment or change when amongst us, at least, things are going so well.

"The service now being rendered by Negro city physicians is eminently satisfactory and conscientious. No expenditure of the city's money brings larger returns. Proof of the high efficiency of this service may be had in any community throughout the city from the humble sick. We have no strictly personal interest in the two men.

"We are enough acquainted with the tremendous task and its detail to know that it is a physical impossibility for one man or one man with less skilled assistants than the present incumbents, to do this work. There is certainly ample for the two Negro men.

"Frankly and without prejudice, we must state the incontrovertible truth that hardly any white man, of what ever temperament or personal qualities, would maintain the uniform patience, care and skilled attention to this Negro business, which it wiuld need and deserve. Hardly any man will deny this.

"Negro health is vitally related to the general health; Negro people constitute the bulk of the laboring element; in the interest of all considerations, it is imperative to conserve it.

"Lastly, Negro are tax payers, and hence entitled to a fair consideration of public benefit.

"May we not, then, in view of the above, impress upon you that we almost sure that the proposed new plan will not meet the conditions affecting Negro health; and may we urge upon you, that, in the event of any change whatsoever, the interests of Negroes, the greater sufferers, be taken eeriously into account?"

"We are respectfully,

J. S. Moody — J. G. Lewis
N. M. Clarke — P. V. Brown
W. I. Cash — P. W. Wrenn
J. H. Brown, secretary
T. J. Goodall, chairman

OUR "HELL'S HALF-ACRE"

The Constitution

4-23-19

The defeat of the proposals to restore the city tax rate to a 70% basis and to authorize a municipal bond issue of $1,000,000, is a disappointment to a large number of citizens who have the city's welfare at heart.

But it is the people's verdict, reached in orderly, democratic fashion, and it must be accepted as such, and the best must be made of the consequences.

It leaves the city in a dilemma, but a way out of it must and will be found.

The primary cause of the defeat is, no doubt, the inherently human aversion to any increase in taxation demands. It is a human characteristic as old as civilization.

True, even had the tax proposed been ratified, Atlanta would still enjoy a lower basis of taxation than any other city of its size; but these other cities have not tried the experiment of going from one basis to a lower one, then back again to the higher.

That is what Atlanta tried to do; and it has failed, largely because the average man is impelled to resist an increase in his taxes, even though he knows in his heart and conscience that such increase would be justifiable, profitable, and for the public welfare.

The city made a mistake when it lowered the tax rate. But that was done, and ever since there has been a "hell's half-acre" to cross every time an effort has been made to restore it and to repair that damage that ensued by the misstep then taken.

That the complication arising out of the crematory electrical development proposal had much to do with the defeat of both the bonds and the increased tax rate there can be no doubt.

While that proposal contemplated the diversion of only a small amount of money, it suggested the probable necessity of enormous additional expenditures later on in a venture, the practicability and advisability of which were not proven to the public's satisfaction. The voters balked at the experiment and refused, figuratively, to open the flaps of their tent to what they feared might prove to be a camel's nose.

Undoubtedly hundreds of votes were lost to the bonding proposal in its entirety through the inclusion of that item, regardless of the fact that the ballot was so worded that each bond issue item could have been voted upon separately. It is clear that many, opposing this feature, voted to sacrifice the proposal in its entirety, though favoring the waterworks, the cyclorama and the fire department motorization items.

But the thing is done, and the explanation is a matter of secondary importance.

The city is left in a hole, and it must and will be pulled out somehow.

A summary increase of the basis of the tax assessment within the city from 70 per cent, as it is now, to 100 per cent, as it is in many cities, would yield a large increase in revenue, but if that is done the state and county basis, and hence the tax, is automatically raised far beyond that of any other city in the state, leaving Atlanta in the attitude of bearing a disproportionate part of the burden of state taxation.

As to the remedy!

It is now up to those who have defeated the two relief measures to point the way!

THE MOSES REPRISAL

12-16-18

The Constitution

If the senate actually believes that elections in the south are conducted in a manner violative of the constitution, either in letter or in spirit, it has a perfect right—in fact, it would be its duty—to investigate, and, if its suspicions proved well founded, to apply the remedy.

All senators worthy the title, irrespective of party or of the states they represent, should join in such a movement in behalf of the purity of the ballot box.

But to attempt to make political capital out of such a movement—a movement that bears upon the most sacred principle of democracy, that of the right to vote for public officials—as evidently is the purpose underlying the Moses (republican, New Hampshire) resolution, to inquire into negro suffrage in the south, is not only unstatesmanlike, but disgusting to the sensibilities of true Americanism.

Also, it was a bungling piece of business on the republican politicians' part to cause the introduction of that unjustifiable resolution directly upon the heels of the Newberry (republican, Michigan) election frauds indictments; for, deny it as they might, they cannot efface the appearance of its having been introduced as a reprisal against the democrats, under whose administration the alleged corruption in the Michigan situation was brought into the light.

Indcations all justify the conclusion that if there had been no Newberry expose there would have been no negro enfranchisement resolution introduced at this time; that, in other words, if such an investigation was contemplated by the republicans it would have been postponed until a day more advantageous in its bearing upon the 1920 national campaign.

The republicans are welcome to all the advantage they may gain by following such a course of procedure; and in the meantime the country is waiting to hear from some prominent republican leader the first word of condemnation of the methods by which a federal grand jury has found that the Michigan millionaire was elected to sit in "the most august deliberative body in the world!"

NEGROES WILL SEEK RALEIGH, N. C., OFFICES

The Constitution

RALEIGH, N. C., March 26.—For the first time in many years negroes will be candidates in the primary next month to fill offices in the municipal government here. At a meeting last night of the Twentieth Century Voters Club a negro organization, candidates were selected to make the run for mayor, commissioner of public safety and commissioner of public works.

Political — 1919.

Elections.

A POLITICAL ABSURDITY.

The Richmond Planet 4-19-19

That thousands of Democrats and alleged Democrats are "getting tired of their own cooking" is evident from the complaints now being voiced all over the country. Ex-Senator Joseph Bailey of Texas, "a dyed in the wool Democrat" has boldly left the Party as it is now constituted and is now looking with interest in the direction of some other party to which he can transfer his allegiance. Is a real Democratic Party, one with the Thomas Jefferson ideals now in existence?

The disregard of the constitutional rights of the colored man has led to the constitutional disregard of the rights of the white one. The men, who were first and foremost to denounce imperialism and a centralized form of government when they were out of office are now first and foremost in enforcing the decrees of a centralized form of government now that they are in office. The Richmond Va., Times-Dispatch of Sunday April 13th, 1919 voices the following complaint:

In connection with the return of a large number of indictments in the United States District Court in this city it was remarked by Federal officials that with the ever increasing passage of laws by Congress the jurisdiction of the Federal court is becoming so wide that it is embracing many activities which were at one time confined to trials in the State tribunals. In this tendency of Congress to extend more and more the authority of the Federal government by restricting that of the States, our system of dual government is fast becoming a political absurdity and the time will come when the States will be divested of practically all that is valuable in the sovereignty which the founders of our government thought they had so securely safeguarded in the Constitution. Yet in the process of demolishing the citadel of States' rights, the Democratic party, founded by Thomas Jefferson to guard against just such assaults, has in recent years taken an active part through its representatives in Congress willingly joining with the Republicans in weakening its supports by showing a contempt for the whole some limitations of the Constitution by the character of legislation they have foisted upon the country.

But the Democratic President and the Democratic Congress, so-called is responsible for this condition of affairs. Constitutional limitations were over-ridden by segregation and "Jim Crow laws.' Now this kind of nullification has been followed by another kind and august United State tribunals have been turned into petty police courts, with stately judges, no longer dealing with constitutional questions, but with the trial of cases that should be tried before magistrates. A feeling of disgust and derision pervades the court-rooms. United States District Attorneys are overworked and the United States judges are as usual underpaid for this increased labor. It continues:

In their zeal for the enactment of legislation delimiting authority of the States, Democratic Representatives have vied with Republicans in scoffing at constitutional guarantees as sacred only to "men who are deficient in vision." Not content with this, they are lending their support to the submission of an amendment to the Constitution which promises to succeed at the forthcoming special session of Congress that after its adoption will destroy the last vestige of vitality which now inheres in State sovereignty—the right to prescribe who may, or may not, vote in any election, however local and circumscribed in interest held in any State in the Union. Once this destructive principle is incorporated in the Constitution, the States will find themselves bound hand and foot, so to speak with no future power of resistance against whatsoever pernicious legislation a majority of Congress may see fit to impose upon them, however oppressive to their separate local interests and obnoxious to their manners and customs.

A Republican Congress has been elected to profit by the blunders of a Democratic one. What an opportunity is in store for the Republican Party of the nation, when President Woodrow Wilson retires from the White House of the nation! Colored people can regard with complacency the present situation. The time will become when the black men of the South-land will be accorded all of their rights and privileges by the white people of this same section and for this they will expect the loyal support of the black political brigade to restore conditions to a point where constitutional State Rights and privileges may once more be recognized and respected in this land.

VOTE FOR ROAD BONDS

The Savannah Tribune 6-21-19

Good roads are so manifestly a good thing for all the people, as to almost need no urging. The cost of good roads of course, must be borne by the people in increased taxation, but the tremendous and increased advantages which always accrue to those communities which sponser and maintain good highways quite overwhelm the small sacrifices necessary to secure them.

The commercial interests, the religious interests, the educational interests, the civic interests, interests of public health, and in fact every concern of the community program is furthered and facilitated by good roads. The banker, the wage-earner, the professional man, the man of leasure and automobile, the toiler who works and walks, the school children, every creature, all reap a direct benefit from good roads. The tax-payer and he who pays no taxes, are both alike benefited; the former in increased valuation of his holdings, the latter in increased opportunity to acquire property. Schools and churches, the work of uplift, the social regime, all are promoted by good roads.

Savannah and Chatham county are just entering upon what is to be a long era of abounding prosperity in commercial and industrial enterprise. The increasing demands of the world, and the especial aptitude of Chatham county for supplying a large part of the resources to meet that demand, both, must impress every citizen. The fertile fields, virgin and untouched, will soon abound with the harvest; the vast port facilities are beginning to harbor the merchant ships which serve many of the principal markets of the world; our shores are being crowded with many of the newer industries and manufacturies; our banks and business houses are experiencing the call and touch of world affairs.

Must it be argued that good roads are a necessary element and concomitant to all this forward movement? Aren't good roads the hand-maiden of progress? Isn't advancement inconceivable without modern highways which mean modern system of transportation and travel?

Negro people are just as essential to the forward movement of American communities, as any class of American citizens. Negroes have on countless occasions demonstrated their capacity and fitness for full American citizenship responsibility, and have never exhibited any lack of loyal co-operation to do their full share of the work of the world. American ideals are as much the Negro's as they are the ideals of any other citizens; the American Negro helped to establish the civilization from its foundation, and has upon every occasion of its jeopardy responded immediately an determinedly to safeguard it. We have never questioned our own right to citizenship in the land we helped to discover, to settle and to salvage; and we shall never concede to other people any superior claim to justice and freedom and fair play within its bounds.

Then we must always accept our share of the duties and responsibilities of the government. When we do, we are good citizens; but when we fail to assume the burden, while accepting the benefits of good government, we are alien. It is the duty of the good citizen to advance the interest of his government; and good roads are the leaven of community progress, because their influences effect the whole structure of progress.

Co-operation is the pass word of modern community life, and any group or class which obstacles or places itself athwart the advance movements of the progressive community opinion must inevitably lose out. Early consideration lies within the possibilities of co-operation; nothing without it.

That we do not get what we want and are entitled to as a matter of right, is the best reason in the world for continuing to co-operate. If we cease to co-operate when things do not go to suit us, we put ourselves away from the opportunity to protest for right; we suggest that our own claims are not without question. Whereas, if we stick to the organization, we always have a forum for our purpose for justice and fair play. Nothing has ever been gaind by "bolting the organization." Much has been accomplished by remaining on the inside to fight until right triumphs, as it always must. There may be a reason for the defection of those whose cause is unjust; there never can be for those who are contending for right and the principles that endure.

The half a thousand registered Negro voters of Chatham county must feel the inspiration of citizenship and Americanism, which we are here pleading for; they must have the self-respect and courage which the public interests and community program inspires in the good citizen; they must think and study well in their own minds, free from the narrowness and bias and the petty considerations which obstruct the larger views of life; they must come to see the broad principle of co-operation embracing all men of all classes and programs united to set up the eternal and ultimate principle of progress and justice throughout the world.

Let every citizen pull strong for Savannah enterprise and Savannah progress, because it will mean the better fortune of us all.

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST NEGRO TO BE INVESTIGATED

The New York Age 5-31-19

Congressman Haskell Tells Audience He Will Ask for Investigation of Unconstitutional Treatment of Negro in South.

Congressman Reuben L. Haskell of Brooklyn, was loudly cheered Saturday evening, May 24, at the big mass meeting held at Madison Square Garden, called by the Association Opposed to National Prohibition, when he said he proposed to fight in Congress for the observance of the Fourteenth Amendment, declaring that he believed Government agents should be required to hunt evidence of unconstitutional treatment of the Negro in the South as well as unconstitutional making of liquor.

"We have heard much said that it is no longer a matter of opposition to prohibition legislation," continued Congressman Haskell, "but that loyalty requires the giving of our approval to the Eighteenth Amendment. In this connection I might say that we have long had as a part of the Constitution the Fourteenth Amendment, which is best known for the failure to enforce it; and it does seem to me appropriate at this time that we might well give our attention to the enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment.

"The Fourteenth Amendment provided that there should be no denial of the right of franchise or the abridgment of the right of citizenship. When an act is offered in Congress providing for the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment, with provisions for a secret service staff and other supervisory instrumentalities for the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment I shall propose an amendment thereto which will require the same instrumentalities to direct their efforts, with equal energy toward the enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment.

His View of Democracy.

"My view of democracy is that the individual is only required to sacrifice such privileges as are essentially necessary to be sacrificed to protect people in a state of society with reference to their lives, liberty, property and the pursuit of happiness, and that anything beyond this tends toward the creation of a dictatorship and should not be allowed."

Father John L. Bedford, rector of the Church of the Nativity, Brooklyn, in speaking against prohibition said in part:

"People say, 'How did this measure come to succeed?' I will tell you how it came. It was born in a band of fanatics. They managed to get the South interested, not because the white people in the South wanted prohibition—they wanted it for the Negro, just the same

as they have refused in the South to enforce the Fourteenth and the Fifteenth Amendments. They were willing to enforce prohibition for the Negro, but not for the white man, just the same as in the South to-day the ballot is for the white man and is not for the Negro.

"Amazed at their success in the South and in the West, they found that by real earnest effort and by using the lawful and some of the unlawful means which they did employ they could whip into line the cowardly members of certain Legislatures.

"Just think of that injustice! Thirteen States out of the forty-eight: 10,000,000 people opposed to the 110,000,000 people can keep that amendment on the statute books of the United States."

THE 1920 CENSUS ENUMERATION

Announcement has been made that four hundred supervisors to direct the census taking for 1920 will be named July 1 by the Census Director. It can be counted upon as an absolute certainty that the appointment of a Negro among the four hundred is not contemplated nor has been thought of.

Although there is no intention to give representation to the Negro race in selecting the men who will direct the taking of the census of the hundred million Americans and although it will probably be a fruitless endeavor to secure such representation the race should unite in endeavor to secure representation and should clamor for it from one end of the country to the other.

Senators and Representatives from states where Negroes exercise the potentiality which accompanies the casting of the ballot should urge the selection of at least two or three Negro Supervisors.

The race comprises one tenth, possibly one eighth, of the population of the United States, pay taxes on a billion dollars worth of property, gave the life's blood of the best of the race in the war for liberty and the establishment of a government of the free, and for the preservation of that government when its life was imperilled, and but yesterday for the preservation and maintenance of the honor and integrity of the nation when it was assailed by the Hun, and yet the Negro race will be the only group of all the race types in America which will be intentionally, studiously and brutally ignored in the enumeration of its members.

Every Principle of right and justice demands that Negroes be given representation in the body of Suervisors and through them on the force of enumerators.

The manner in which the census of 1900 and of 1910 was taken is proof conclusive that the Negro will not get a square deal if all the enumerators are white. Therefore, aside from the office holding feature of representation and the benefits arising from the small compensation paid to enumerators, the larger question of a fair and accurate enumeration and report is of vital interest to the race and should impel the Negro press and race leaders to begin now to set in motion activities which may secure representation that will at least give reason for hope that the 1920 census will not be less accurate, truthful and impartial than that of 1910.

THE DISFRANCHISEMENT SCANDAL

Any legislation by the congress that will sanction the right of a state to disfranchise a part of its citizenship "on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude," and accept reduction of its representation in congress as the sufficient penalty, will work irretrievable injury to the Afro-American people. We can't afford to have the congress sanction any such right of a state to do any such thing.

The United States makes the citizens. It is not a reserved right of a state. The wording of the constitution is as follows: "All persons, born or naturalized are citizens of the United States and of the states in which they reside." It took the votes of three-fourths of the states to confer citizenship upon the Afro-American people, and only three-fourths of the states, all voting, can take it away from them, legally. It was not intended by the framers of the fourteenth amendment that congress should have power to do any such thing.

There are many forces moving to get congress to enact some legislation that will correct the suffrage abuses in the Southern States. Most of those working to that end look to "the reduction of representation" clause in the fourteenth amendment for relief, but the Afro-Americans so working do not really understand what they are doing. It is charitable to so conclude.

We believe that the white voters of the Southern States would be willing to accept reduction of their representation in congress in order to get rid of the Afro-American as a voter and bone of political contention; there may be states in the North and West willing and ready to do so. We are on the safe side when we fight against giving them a chance to register their conviction in the matter.

What we really want and are entitled to is the enforcement of the fifteenth amendment by appropriate legislation.

FORT WORTH TEX RECORD
OCTOBER 5, 1919

TEXAS REPUBLICANS BAR NEGRO

Texas is the banner Democratic state. There are 100,000 white Republicans in Texas. There are 100,000 black Republicans in Texas. Fort Worth is the headquarters of the Texas Republican council of Texas. Charles C. Littleton is the chairman of the council. W. P. Gage is vice chairman and treasurer. J. A. Arnold is the secretary. A meeting of Republican leaders held in the city of Fort Worth Thursday outlined the policy of the Texas Republican council. These leaders declared that so far as Texas is concerned the Republican party will, in future, be a white man's party and the leadership or meddling "of negro leaders or politicians in its affairs" will be longer be tolerated. This is the statement given to the press by Chairman Littleton:

Texas is a white man's country and government must rest exclusively in the hands of the Caucasian race. The council is composed of white Republicans and they will dictate the policies of the party without consulting the members of any other race. We invite all law-abiding citizens who accept the above principles of government to vote the ticket, but the policies of the Republican party of Texas are now in the hands of white men and are going to remain there.

The Republican party has, in times past, been prostituted by negroes being allowed to attend conventions as pawns of white politicians who were seeking office or power within the party. For the past thirty years, the progress of the party has been retarded and its development dwarfed by black and tan politicians participating in and attempting to dominate its affairs. This country must be governed by white Americans who are in sympathy with American traditions and institutions.

"The Man Without a Country" had nothing on the Texas Republican of Afro-American origin. He is not without a country, but he is without a party unless he goes it alone. This is the decision of the Texas Republican council and those who organized the Texas Republican council declare that white Republicans are going to dictate the policies and run the conventions of the Republican party of Texas.

CIVIC AND POLITICAL LEAGUE OF KENTUCKY INDORES WARLEY.

(Continued from Page 1)

erty and the pursuit of happiness."

We believe that democracy is a principle not a privilege. We believe that liberty restricted to one class is not secure. As was said by the immortal Lincoln, "A house divided against itself cannot stand."

1. We believe that it is right and just that the Negro voters should have a larger representation in our various county, and district political organizations. We therefore ask for representation on the State Central Committee and ask for an increased representation in the National delegation.

2. We believe in the potency of education, we therefore ask for the nine months school for all of the children of Kentucky, and uniform pay for all teachers who are doing the same class of work.

3. Since we are the victims of mob violence and lynching we ask for the enactment of laws prohibiting these crimes.

4. Since the security of justice for a people depends largely upon its participation in the government, we encourage colored men to offer themselves for office in communities where the chances of their election are eminent.

We point with pride to the record of the Negro citizens of this country during the war period. The bravery of the Negro soldier at the front and the patriotism and loyalty of our women and children at home, in purchasing liberty bonds, saw saving stamps, doing Red Cross Work, and the conservation of food; and we call upon the people of this country to answer with their conscience and before their God. Does not the patriotism of these citizens merit the full measure of the rights and privileges?

In order that we may secure justice in the courts of the Commonwealth we ask for the selection of juries without any discrimination on account of race creed or religion. Since every measure for the security of our rights as citizens has originated with the Republican party, we therefore pledge our continued support to this party. And we urge that it enact in its platform all those measures that will guarantee to us the full privileges and immunities of citizens.

Signed:

J. E. WOOD, Chairman.
J. W. BELL, Secretary.
F. C. LOCUST,
E. W. HENAULT,
T. M. FAULKNER,
W. T. MERCHANT,
W. H. BALLARD,

These resolutions were presented to the Republican Committee at the Phoenix Hill Hotel Tuesday night.

GRACE ELECTED MAYOR OF CHARLESTON, S. C.

Associated Press

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 9—John P. Grace was today elected Mayor of Charleston to serve four years beginning next Tuesday. Twenty-four aldermen, six school commissioners and two water commissioners were also elected without opposition. Of the 3,500 registered votes, nearly 1,500 were polled according to the returns of the managers.

Until a few days ago it appeared that Grace would be opposed for the mayoralty following a bitter contest with Mayor T. T. Hyde, in the Democratic primary and then in the courts.

Political — 1919.
Election

Negro Demands Representation In Conference

Plans For Industrial Parley Announced Upon President Wilson's Return From Europe

By Associated Negro Press

Chicago, April 16.—That there is a determination to really "Get Somewhere" in the new conditions arising out of the results of the "world war" is strongly evident from the discussion relative to the big industrial parley to be held in Chicago or New York, on return of President Wilson.

It is stated by leaders of thought here that there must be no "parley" of the magnitude suggested without representatives of the Negro group being present and taking an active part in the deliberations.

The information was sent out from Washington during the week that President Wilson upon his return to this country, will issue a call for an industrial conference, the purpose of which will be to enable capital, labor and the government to join hands in an amicable program for readjusting industry. It is to be held late in May, or early in June, if possible.

The President has already received the suggestion in a report from Washington and is understood to favor it. The report suggests a clarification of the industrial situation by the two following moves on the part of the chief executive:

1. Calling for an industrial conference, or parliament, to devise a constructive program to meet the peace needs of the try's business life.

2. Reaffirmation of the authority of the war labor board as a co-operative tribunal of justice, during the transitory period or until the industrial conference conclusions are puti nto effect.

It is pointed out that the personnel of no such conference would be complete without the presence of representative Negroes. During the last three years the Negroes of the country have been a most important asset to the industrial world. While there is a temporary scarcity of work in some quarters in the North, where more than 500,000 Negroes have migrated, there is a demand for labor in the South. While Southerners are making all kinds of inducements to start a flow of migration back South, not two per cent of those who have come North have returned, or have the inclination to do so.

The American Federation of Labor is seeking to organize the Negro in all avenues of employment both North and South, and while some look on the motives with suspicion, others are accepting the plan as the greatest opportunity for industrial justice.

That the American Negro will never again be reduced to the limited lines of employment in which he was held prior to the War, is being attested by both whites and Race leaders everywhere.

One leading Negro business man remarked with refernce to the proposed conference: "if we are not officially invited, hundreds of us will be there anyhow to find out the reason why."

BIG REGISTRATION ON THE FIRST DAY

BROOKLYN N. Y. EAGLE
OCTOBER 7 1919

Figures Indicate an Unusually Large Vote in 'Off" Year—G. O. P. Pleased at Outlook.

The size of the registration figures at the close of the first day registration period last night was a surprise to the political experts. If they are any criterion of the registration throughout the remainder of the week they indicate a keen interest on the part of the voting public in this city in the results of the November election despite the fact that this is what is technically known as an "off" year, or one when only contests of local interest are to be decided. A heavy registration under such circumstances has generally meant that the public has a grievance against someone or something that it wants to express. As the expression generally finds vent in a protest against the party in power, the size of the registration figures yesterday was particularly pleasing to the Republicans.

Total For City 134,651.

The total for the entire city was 134,651 as against 99,146 a year ago, which was a jump of 35,505. In Brooklyn 52,145 men and women went to the registration booths yesterday as against 36,825 the year before, an increase of 15,320. Some of the increase, however, may be accountable to the fact that bad weather helped to keep down the total a year ago. Yesterday was not a particularly favorable day from a weather standpoint, but it was not marked by rain during the registration hours. Last year it was.

One of the circumstances which marked the registration generally throughout the city and created comment was the apparent lack of interest shown by the women voters. During the five and one-half hours that the registration places remained open —from 5 to 10 p. m.—only 25,937 women registered in the entire city, against a total of 108,714 men. This gives a ration of about four men to every women registered.

According to the population figures the women in the city outnumber the men. The showing made by the women was even poorer than that made last year, when they went to the pools for the first time. The number registered on the first day then was 24,022 in the city as against 75,766 men, a ration of about one to three. It should be borne in mind that last year many men were away in military service. The women pulled up considerably, however, during the [illegible] registration period last year, totalling 414,760 to 600,029 for the men, and it is expected that they will do the same this year.

Many Colored Women Register.

Agitation among the colored voters resulted in a heavy outpouring of women in the colored districts. This was particularly noticeable in Harlem where in a number of places the women outnumbered the men.

One of the reasons assigned for the heavy registration was the intensive campaign which has been carried on by all political parties to get their votes out. It has been particularly impressed upon them that if they do not register and enroll this year, they will be unable to participate in the party primaries next Spring, when delegates to the national conventions and party leaders are chosen, and in the Fall primaries next year, when candidates for the State ticket are to be nominated.

This increase was not confined to any particular section of the city or to either Democratic or Republican districts.

Following are the summaries:

Brooklyn.

	Men.		Woman.		Totals.	
A. D.	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.
1....	1,725	1,125	475	364	2,220	1,489
2....	1,676	1,148	424	396	2,099	1,564
3....	1,419	681	168	165	1,287	846
4....	1,828	1,100	371	304	2,199	1,404
5....	2,119	1,441	609	488	2,728	1,929
6....	1,786	1,282	395	362	2,181	1,644
7....	1,510	865	283	269	1,823	1,234
8....	1,443	910	285	206	1,728	1,116
9....	1,680	1,113	532	354	2,212	1,467
10....	2,197	1,393	671	637	2,868	2,030
11....	2,472	1,622	335	712	3,308	2,334
12....	2,290	1,608	671	613	2,961	2,221
13....	1,191	815	232	177	1,423	992
14....	1,254	737	218	196	1,472	933
15....	1,438	853	396	207	1,834	1,060
16....	1,627	1,128	400	331	2,027	1,459
17....	2,008	1,282	674	569	2,682	1,851
18....	2,089	1,435	575	533	2,664	1,968
19....	1,181	810	188	187	1,369	997
20....	2,779	1,968	677	598	3,456	2,566
21....	2,371	1,604	817	699	3,188	2,303
22....	2,423	1,683	514	488	2,937	2,171
23....	1,924	924	374	343	2,298	1,267
Total.	41,460	27,627	10,031	9,198	52,145	36,825

26, 57; 27, 44; 28, 60; 29, 61; 30, 47; 31, 54; 32, 48; 33, 46; 34, 86; 35, 64; 36, 52; 37, 69; 38, 72. Total, 2,027.

Seventeenth Assembly District.

1, 90; 2, 101; 3, 78; 4, 85; 5, 66; 6, 53; 7, 64; 8, 56; 9, 50; 10, 58; 11, 49; 12, 58; 13, 65; 14, 39; 15, 92; 16, 77; 17, 58; 18, 63; 19, 60; 20, 44; 21, 58; 22, 66; 23, 91; 24, 42; 25, 79; 26, 80; 27, 52; 28, 23; 29, 74; 30, 22; 31, 51; 32, 63; 33, 83; 34, 54; 35, 51; 36, 64; 37, 22; 38, 48; 39, 34; 40, 42; 41, 66; 42, 69; 43, 69; 44, 63. Total, 2,682.

Eighteenth Assembly District.

1, 63; 2, 100; 3, 81; 4, 51; 5, 66; 6, 86; 7, 89; 8, 59; 9, 63; 10, 61; 11, 57; 12, 51; 13, 58; 14, 50; 15, 47; 16, 40; 17, 37; 18, 81; 19, 35; 20, 77; 21, 64; 22, 29; 23, 42; 24, 50; 25, 85; 26, 54; 27, 53; 28, 30; 29, 64; 30, 40; 31, 39; 32, 63; 33, 49; 34, 86; 35, 34; 36, 53; 37, 41; 38, 61; 39, 53; 40, 43; 41, 55; 42, 15; 43, 34; 44, 49; 45, 29; 46, 58; 47, 67; 48, 32. Total, 2,664.

Nineteenth Assembly District.

1, 1; 2, 44; 3, 15; 4, 53; 5, 43; 6, 31; 7, 42; 8, 41; 9, 49; 10, 37; 11, 51; 12, 57; 13, 57; 14, 65; 15, 35; 16, 42; 17, 60 18, —; 19, 64; 20, 52; 21, 69; 22, 61; 23, 56; 24, 40; 25, 45; 26, 48; 27, 45; 28, 47; 29, 38; 30, 48; 31, 33. Total, 1,369.

Twentieth Assembly District.

1, 61; 2, 53; 3, 55; 4, 52; 5, 27; 6, 20; 7, 40; 8, 45; 9, 39; 10, 48; 11, 42; 12, 40; 13, 67; 14, 52; 15, 53; 16, 59; 17, 45; 18, 55; 19, 59; 20, 37; 21, 64; 22, 51; 23, 69; 24, 59; 25, 41; 26, 68; 27, 66; 28, 46; 29, 55; 30, 40; 31, 43; 32, 46; 33, 66; 34, 40; 35, 38; 36, 59; 37, 67; 38, 64; 39, 42; 40, 45; 41, 44; 42, 53; 43, 70; 44, 70; 45, 60; 46, 70; 47, 59; 48, 75; 49, 66; 50, 1; 51, 70; 52, 67; 53, 64; 54, 74; 55, 48; 56, 73; 57, 61; 58, 56; 59, 40; 60, 56; 61, 66; 62, 40; 63, 38; 64, 46; 65, 42; 66, 35. Total, 3,456.

Twenty-first Assembly District.

1, 64; 2, 84; 3, 59; 4, 60; 5, 82; 6, 56; 7, 50; 8, 61; 9, 53; 10, 72; 11, 60; 12, 61; 13, 43; 14, 62; 15, 72; 16, 68; 17, 57; 18, 42; 19, 48; 20, 41; 21, 69; 22, 58; 23, 46; 24, 50; 25, 42; 26, 53; 27, 61; 28, 26; 29, 57; 30, 71; 31, 62; 32, 55; 33, 60; 34, 64; 35, 43; 36, 88; 37, 47; 38, 55; 39, 36; 40, 50; 41, 64; 42, 53; 43, 44; 44, 84; 45, 48; 46, 67; 47, 76; 48, 37; 49, 51; 50, 47; 51, 51; 52, 54; 53, 61; 54, 38; 55, 42; 56, 54. Total, 3,188.

Twenty-second Assembly District.

1, 22; 2, 34; 3, 48; 4, 30; 5, 54; 6, 60; 7, 63; 8, 66; 9, 54; 10, 54; 11, 78; 12, 44; 13, 33; 14, 43; 15, 58; 16, 43; 17, 48; 18, 50; 19, 77; 20, 59; 21, 43; 22, 64; 23, 46; 24, 50; 25, 54; 26, 54; 27, 49; 28, 45; 29, 54; 30, 48; 31, 72; 32, 58; 33, 49; 34, 50; 35, 54; 36, 46; 37, 47; 38, 78; 39, 51; 40, 67; 41, 60; 42, 68; 43, 54; 44, 52; 45, 33; 46, 47; 47, 50; 48, 50; 49, 52; 50, 55; 51, 57; 52, 60; 53, 38; 54, 59; 55, 35; 56, 38; 57, 38. Total, 2,938.

Twenty-third Assembly District.

1, 76; 2, 47; 3, 37; 4, 65; 5, 61; 6, 78; 7, 60; 8, 47; 9, 58; 10, 62; 11, 42; 12, 62; 13, 51; 14, 56; 15, 38; 16, 60; 17, 51; 18, 48; 19, 51; 20, 49; 21, 55; 22, 59; 23, 47; 24, 51; 25, 59; 26, 36; 27, 39; 28, 62. Total, 1,498.

Queens.

	Men.		Woman.		Totals.	
A. D.	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.
1....	1,811	982	346	253	2,157	1,233
2....	1,517	993	321	225	1,828	1,218
3....	1,607	908	344	267	1,951	1,175
4....	1,545	920	488	370	2,033	1,290
5....	1,714	1,098	530	357	2,244	1,455
6....	2,005	1,361	443	419	2,448	1,780
Total.	10,199	6,262	2,572	1,891	12,661	8,153

RECAPITULATION.

	1917.	1918.	1919.
Manhattan.....	28,250	29,680	49,860
Bronx.....	13,516	12,712	17,381
Brooklyn.....	37,322	36,825	52,145
Queens.....	8,639	8,153	12,661
Richmond.....	1,852	1,776	2,604
Total.....	99,579	99,146	134,651

Following is the Brooklyn registration by election districts, the figures giving first the district and then the registration:

First Assembly District.

1, 55; 2, 66; 3, 56; 4, 64; 5, 68; 6, 75; 7, 53; 8, 50; 9, 68; 10, 63; 11, 68; 12, 74; 13, 55; 14, 46; 15, 44; 16, 67; 17, 76; 18, 53; 19, 75; 20, 85; 21, 55; 22, 43; 23, 61; 24, 59; 25, 50; 26, 62; 27, 58; 28, 70; 29, 73; 30, 78; 31, 57; 32, 71; 33, 100; 34, 58; 35, 36; total, 2,200.

Second Assembly District.

1, 27; 2, 77; 3, 52; 4, 55; 5, 44; 6, 54; 7, 50; 8, 73; 9, 68; 10, 74; 11, 61; 12, 32; 13, 21; 14, 46; 15, 61; 16, 59; 17, 42; 18 13; 19, 86; 20, 44; 21, 66; 22, 52; 23, 61; 24, 45; 25, ..; 26, 2; 27, 36; 28, 37; 29, 32; 30, 41; 31, 30; 32, 39; 33, 51; 34, 44; 35, 44; 36, 49; 37, 60; 38, 61; 39, 58; 40, 51; 41, 43; 42, 70; 43, 52; 44, 39; 45, 1; 46, 7; total, 2,099.

Third Assembly District.

1, 70; 2, 29; 3, 43; 4, 47; 5, 47; 6, 47; 7, 61; 8, 55; 9, 51; 10, 38; 11, 43; 12, 46; 13, 47; 14, 60; 15, 50; 16, 43; 17, 27; 18, 48; 19, 20; 20, 55; 21, 36; 22, 56; 23, 61; 24, 64; 25, 59; 26, 43; 27, 36. Total, 1,287.

Fourth Assembly District.

1, ..; 2, 52; 3, 67; 4, 66; 5, 72; 6, 70; 7, 45; 8, 69; 9, 60; 10, 52; 11, 40; 12, 49; 13, 54; 14, 67; 15, 1; 16, 16; 17, 72; 18, 71; 19, 44; 20, 53; 21, 67; 22, 66; 23, 59; 24, 54; 25, 13; 26, 58; 27, 56; 28, 82; 29, 54; 30, 35; 31, 6; 32, 65; 33, 57; 34, 64; 35, 31; 36, 70; 37, 73; 38, 57; 39, 65; 40, 51; 41, 17. Total, 2,199.

Fifth Assembly District.

1, 45; 2, 59; 3, 66; 4, 47; 5, 70; 6, 47; 7, 75; 8, 68; 9, 102; 10, 76; 11, 80; 12, 62; 13, 57; 14, 76; 15, 52; 16, 89; 17, 48; 18, 62; 19, 77; 20, 68; 21, 62; 22, 63; 23, 86; 24, 69; 25, 73; 26, 89; 27, 48; 28, 65; 29, 74; 30, 62; 31,

67; 32, 60; 33, 73; 34, 37; 35, 73; 36, 53; 37, 49; 38, 45; 39, 47; 40, 32; 41, 53; 42, 55; 43, 67. Total, 2,728.

Sixth Assembly District.

1, 50; 2, 61; 3, 67; 4, 47; 5, 52; 6, 47; 7, 52; 8, 52; 9, 58; 10, 55; 11, 66; 12, 47; 13, 42; 14, 45; 15, 50; 16, 55; 17, 53; 18, 50; 19, 72; 20, 58; 21, 53; 22, 55; 23, 55; 24, 49; 25, 59; 26, 58; 27, 54; 28, 63; 29, 68; 30, 60; 31, 66; 32, 61; 33, 29; 34, 66; 35, 59; 36, 44; 37, 64; 38, 17; 39, 59; 40, 63. Total, 2,181.

Seventh Assembly District.

1, 54; 2, 63; 3, 55; 4, 63; 5, 61; 6, 51 7, 54; 8, 50; 9, 70; 10, 74; 11, 49; 12, 53; 13, 50; 14, 38; 15, 69, 16, 47; 17, 46; 18, 65; 19, 55; 20, 60; 21, 54; 22, 38; 23, 11; 24, 55; 25, 49; 26, 59; 27, 64; 28, 53; 53, 53; 30, 30; 31, 49; 32, 51; 33, 56; 34, 50; 35, 45. Total, 1,823.

Eighth Assembly District.

1, 12, 2, 59; 3, 59; 4, 56; 5, 73; 6, 90; [illegible] 45; 8, 62; 9, 52; 10, 62; 11, 53; 12, 68; 13, 45; 14; 45; 15, 65; 16, 54; 17, 63; 18, 65; 19, 72; 20; 67; 21, 71; 22, 48; 23, 45; 24, 52; 25, 73; 45; 27, 41; 28, 72; 29, 48; 30, 57. Total, 1,728.

Ninth Assembly District.

1, 60; 2, 52; 3, 67; 4, 43; 5, 71; 6, 55; 7, 48; 8, 65; 9, 41; 10, 51; 11, 19; 12, 33; 13, 54; 14, 54; 15, 59; 16, 74; 17, 76; 18, 52; 19, 56; 20, 72; 21, 53; 22, 42; 23, 55; 24, 25; 25, 42; 26, 52; 27, 95; 28, 29; 29, 70; 30, 53; 31, 45; 32, 60; 33, 55; 34, 42; 35, 41; 36, 73; 37, 35; 38, 41; 39, 51; 40, 54; 41, 65; 42, 75; 43, 46. Total, 2,212.

Tenth Assembly District.

1, 52; 2, 53; 3, 55; 4, 54; 5, 60; 6, 29; 7, 64; 8, 32; 9, 70; 10, 64; 11, 61; 12, 74; 13, 12; 14, 51; 15, 44; 16, 71; 17, 46; 18, 65; 19, 68; 20, 76; 21, 66; 22, 62; 23, 70; 24, 73; 25, 56; 26, 67; 27, 58; 28, 7; 29, 60; 30, 30; 31, 70; 32, 79; 33, 81; 34, 48; 35, 27; 36, 26; 37, 17; 38, 79; 39, 82; 40, 49; 41, 66; 42, 33; 43, 60; 44, 54; 45, 67; 46, 46; 47, 71; 48, 75; 49, 64; 50, 58. Total, 2,868.

Eleventh Assembly District.

1, 55; 2, 69; 3, 66; 4, 70; 5, 59; 6, 80; 7, 81; 8, 66; 9, 47; 10, 22; 11, 24; 12, 51; 13, 50; 14, 61; 15, 50; 17, 59; 18, 52; 19, 89; 20, 62; 21, 62; 22, 77; 23, 64; 24, 23; 25, 78; 26, 44; 27, 69; 28, 81; 29, 74; 30, 66; 31 73; 32, 42; 33, 62; 34, 75; 35, 80; 36, 70; 37, 55; 38, 50; 39, 79; 40, 26; 41, 50; 41, 71; 43, 89; 44, 64; 45, 46; 46, 41; 47, 33; 48, 56; 49, 54; 50, 31. Total, 3,308.

Twelfth Assembly District.

1, 70; 2, 47; 3, 66; 4, 49; 5, 50; 6, 50; 7, 53; 8, 57; 9, 41; 10, 53; 11, 72; 12, 69; 13, 59; 14, 41; 15, 59; 16, 86; 17, 66; 18, 52; 19, 39; 20, 112; 21, 70; 22, 75; 23, 60; 24, 71; 25, 82; 26, 67; 27, 65; 28, 61; 29, 48; 30, 80; 31, 51; 32, 68; 33, 72; 34, 79; 35, 45; 46, 49; 37, 53; 38, 70; 39, 47; 40, 55; 41, 45; 42, 66; 43, 37; 44, 54; 45, 33; 46, 46; 47, 49; 48, 73; 40, 64; 50, 64. Total, 2,961.

Thirteenth Assembly District.

1, 65; 2, 35; 3, 64; 4, 52; 5, 36; 6, 62; 7, 48; 8, 53, 9, 63; 10, 37; 11, 65; 12, 57; 13, 48; 14, 44; 15, 55; 16, 44; 17, 53; 18, 44; 19, 44; 20, 60; 21, 43; 22, 38; 23, 44; 24, 60; 25, 53; 26, 63; 27, 42; 28, 51. Total, 1,423.

Fourteenth Assembly District.

1, 40; 2, 55; 3, 64; 4, 50; 5, 49; 6, 49; 7, 57; 8, 37; 9, 49; 10, 69; 11, 46; 12, 50; 13, 47; 14, 52; 15, 31; 16, 54; 17, 40; 18, 32; 19, 40; 20, 45; 21, 47; 22, 57; 23, 54; 24, 52; 25, 56; 26, 46; 27, 40; 28, 44; 29, 68; 30, 52. Total, 1,472.

Fifteenth Assembly District.

1, 59; 2, 52; 3, 73; 4, 56; 5, 63; 6, 67; 7, 39; 8, 46; 9, 100; 10, 32; 11, 51; 12, 55; 13, 66; 14, 47; 15, 57; 16, 45; 17, 48; 18, 66; 19, 55; 20, 88; 21, 50; 22, 68; 23, 66; 24, 48; 25, 29; 26, 51; 27, 67; 28, 60; 29, 46; 30, 49; 31, 51; 32, 43; 33, 41. Total, 1,834.

Sixteenth Assembly District.

1, 31; 2, 63; 3, 35; 4, 71; 5, 65; 6, 47; 7, 48; 8, 58; 9, 41; 10, 75; 11, 26; 12, 43; 13, 41; 14, 48; 15, 50; 16, 33; 17, 79; 18, 50; 19, 52; 20, 28; 21, 39; 22, 35; 23, 48; 24, 41; 25, 53;

WAYCROSS NEWS

Waycross, Ga.—In the death of Mrs. Verner not only [illegible] Verner has lost a loving wife and mother, but Waycross has lost a member of society whose place will be hard to fill. Just as Miss Jenkins as a teacher, filled her life with beautiful examples for her pupils, when she became Mrs. Verner, the housekeepr, her examples were equally as forcible in that she regarded her home too sacred for gossipers, who found nothing good in their neighbors. Mrs. Verner seemed to have found something commendable in everything. Whenever the news hunter came in she found herself too busy with her crochet needle to encourage such, and always turned the conversation to more wholesome channels. These peace preserving examples that Mrs. Verner gave to Waycross did not die with her, but will live on in the hearts of all who seek after righteousness. I think of nothing more fitting to apply to this beautiful life than Young's "Night Thoughts," "Early, bright transient chaste as morning dew, She sparkled, was exhal'd and went to heaven."

The funeral was one of the largest as to procession, that Waycross has ever had. The exercises were conducted at Gaines Chapel, where she was a devoted member, with Rev. Prescott, pastor, officiating. The choir sang very appropriate music. She was eulogized by Mis Eula Hawkins, Rev. J. J. Creagh, and a beautiful, touching sermon by the pastor. Besides many floral tributes and virbal and written messages of condolence from numerous friends of the city, the following telegrams were received: Dr. and Mrs. G. W. Hubbard and Miss Loyd, Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn.; Dr. J. L. Shirley Dawson, Ga.; Mrs Gertrude Harvey, Quitman, Ga.; Prof. R. R. Wright, G. S. IC., Savannah, Ga.; Drs. Wyche and Strickland, Valdosta, Ga.; Dr. J. L. White, Fitzgerald Ga.; Dr. R. J. Brown, Norfolk, Va.

The relatives that attended the funeral were: Mr. E. P. Perkins, New Orleans; Mr. W. V. Jenkins, Atlanta, Ga., brothers; and Mrs. R. J. Brown, Norfolk Va..

The little one, E. W. Verner, Jr., that Mrs. Verner left behind, is in perfect health and bids fair to live long to the great delight of his father.

Dr. Verner and Miss S. B. Jenkins were married June 14 1917 in Atlanta, Ga. Since that time they have resided in Waycross, where Dr. Verner has a fine practice. The two lived happily together for one year, nine months, and thirteen days, or until April 13, 1919, when the wife went from labor to reward.

By H. H. Thweatt

Mr. S. M. Troupe of Philadelphia, and Marshall Troupe of New York, spent two days in the city, en route from Brunswick to their home.

Mrs. Viola Troupe has returned to her home, after spending ten months in Philadelphia.

Rev. J. M. Nabrite, Augusta and Rev. J. W. Gardner of Nashville, prominent Baptists, were entertained last Tuesday by the Baptist Ministers' Union of Wayross, at the home of Rev. Barnes. Mesdames Barnes, Thompson, Taylor, Manley served. Others present were Revs. Starling, Brown, Harris, Tarver, Lee, Givings, Burns, Toney and Davis. The Baptist Ministers' Union meets every Tuesday at noon at St. John's Baptist Church.

Mrs. Zanders, organist at Mt. Zion A. M. E. Church, and Mr. West were married Sunday. Rev. J. F. DuHart, officiating.

Beatrice Clark, just from overseas, who has been spending a few days with his brother, left Wednesday for Philadelphia.

Maudel Juanita Scarlett, the little daughter of Dr. Scarlett, had a fall which resulted in a broken limb. At his writing, she is much improved..

Dr. H. C. Scarlett and family, have returned from their trip to Lowndes and Brooks Counties, where they had gone for a rest.

At the last meeting of the Local Negro Business League the county bond issue of $750,000 for good roads and improvement of rural school houses was unanimously endorsed and each memberwas urged to register and to act as a committee to get every other Negro registered that is eligible to vote.

Mr. Thos. H. Grant of Darien, was in the city, getting information and data of the part the Negroes played in the recent war, was present, and made a very interesting talk. He congratulated the League on its splendid work, and expressed regret that other cities in the state were not able to follow our example. He stated that this was his first opportunity to address a real business league.

After appointing a committtee to draft resolution on the death of Mrs. E. E. Verner, wife of Dr. E. E. Verner, a member of the Executive Committee, the meeting adjourned one hour earlier than usual as a mark of respect to the deceased.

MT HOLLY N J MIRROR
MAY 24, 1919

Political Jottings

It is never hard to preserve accord in a political party just as long as nobody is a candidate for office and nobody has a chance of getting any. That explains the state of "complete harmony" in the Burlington county Democracy.

* * *

"Rube" Ross, the colored Matt Quay of Burlington, is said to be a recent convert to the principle of "collective bargaining" for which the labor unions have been making their stand. If it's a good thing for labor why wouldn't it operate to the advantage of those who know how to work it in politics? "Rube" has just been elected chairman of the new colored voters' league of Burlington county, and it is understood that the position carries with it plenary power of negotiation. Chairman Ross is credited with being some negotiator, too.

What A Colored Man Can Do In A State Legislature

3-8-19.

Beatty of Cincinnati, Forces Republicans to Support His Equal Rights Bill.

The Louisville Times

WHAT KTNTUCKY NEEDS.

Columbus, O., March n.—There is one colored man in the Ohio Legislature. He is A. Lee Beatty, from Cincinnati, from the 18th ward which is the same as the 10th ward in Louisville, Ky. He introduced the Beatty Bill No. 139, which provides for equal rights for all citizens. It was before the House today and this is what happened according to a reporter for the Cincinnati Enquirer:

By taking advantage of the obvious intention of making Republicans evade a vote on the Beaty bill, for equal social privileges for Negroes, the minority today forced the House majority to adopt it. The effort now will be directed toward killing it in the Senate. There was heard too, for the first time on the floor of the Ohio Assembly, the word that the Negro may break their Republican solidarity.

When the Beaty bill was called up and the majority members began to "fade away," Beaty took the floor to offer amendments. They removed saloons from the express terms of the bill, eliminated the provision against advedtisements that patronage of a certain class was not desired and eliminated assignments of actions.

Negro Rights Debated.

Beaty said the amendments had been agreed upon by the Judicial Committee, but could not be included without a recommendation for passage, which the committee declined to make. Chairman Clark, of the committee, moved to refer it back to the ocmmittee and have it studied further with pending amendments.

Speaker Carl R. Kimball declared the motion to be carried, when many of the majority shouted their approval, but reversed his ruling and agreed to a roll call when angry protests were heard. Beaty then took the floor, with an address that burned the ears of his majority colleagues. Reminding them of the fact that he was talking a large part to empty benches on the majority side, he pleaded for fair treatment.

"You can't pull the wool over the eyes of 50,000 colored voters much longer," he said. "For years we have told our people to vote the Republican ticket, because the Republican party freed hem. I am going to ask for a roll call, and then we can see who are our friends and who are our enemies. We will reward ur friends and punish our enemies."

Motion Swamped by Votes.

Beaty referred to Cox's inaugural message, praising the work of Negroes in war. He recalled that the last Democratic Assembly two years ago passed his race bill unanimously. Clark's motion was voted down, 3 to 106, only Clark of Warren and Jones and Morris of Hamilton, finally supporting it. Gorrell of Carroll, and Hooley of Champagne, having changed their votes, while teh other Republicans [illegible].

Bringing absentees back with a call of the House, Beaty forced final passage by 87 to 10, after a set speech in which he said the Negroes were 10[illegible] per cent loyal and deserved well from the Republic. He quoted to the Republicans their platform demanding race equality. While an alien enemy was welcomed in a motion picture row in Cinnati, Beaty said he as citizen was brutally insulted.

WILMINGTON DEL EVERY EVE
JANUARY 11, 19..

STATE NEGROES ORGANIZE.

Association Representing Entire State Formed to Demand Recognition.

The Delaware Colored Citizens Political Organization, newly formed, met last night at Seventh and West streets and effected a permanent organization. Kent and Sussex counties were represented, as well as New Castle The following officers were elected: R. H. Hill, Wilmington, chairman; Ollie Woolford, Seaford, vice-chairman; Maurice Rossell, Wilmington, scretary; Isaac J. Kent, Wilmington, treasurer.

The organization indorsed the appointment of Alfred Raikes and John Sterrett, both of Dover by the Legislature. They are to be telephone messengers. The organization is still contending for appointments in the Court Hous here, and declare that if this is not done there will be a balk throughout the State among the colored voters, so far as Republican plans are concerned.

Ollie Woolford, a well-known business man of Sussex county, stated that the colored people down the State were in hearty accord with the movement and would stand by the organization for democracy.

The slogan in "State recognition for the colored voter." About 40 persons were present. The next meeting will be held on the second Friday night in February.

Political—1919
Elections

NEGROES OF RALEIGH NOMINATE MEMBERS OF THE RACE FOR CITY OFFICES

The Raleigh Independent
3-29-19.

WILL GO INTO PRIMARY

SUPPORTED BY THE TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB

An epochal period was reached in the life of the colored citizens of Raleigh Tuesday night when more than two hundred citizens at a meeting of the twenteth century voters club without a single dissenting voice decided to put up a ticket of members of their own race for the city primary, April 21. Never before within the memory of the "oldest inhabitant" had there been such a meeting of Negroes where there was such a thrill, such a unanimity of opinion, such enthusiasm. All felt the time had "fully come" when the race should protest for that consideraton due all citizens. The Royal Knights Hall was filled to capacity. Dr. J. H. Love was made temporary chairman of the meeting and Mr. T. P. Wade temporary Secretary, both of whom were later made permanent.

One noteworthy thing was the presence of a large number of ministers and Pastors of the city.

The chairman in opening the meeting, called attention to the condition of the Negro citzens of Raleigh and asked that expression of feeling be given as to what should be the best course tto pursue. Here began a vigorous and pointed discussion by Revs. J. W. Walker, J. E. Farley, J. W. Ligon, J. K. Satterwhite, G. W. Watkins, Editor of the Reformer Prof. W. S. Turner, of Shaw, Dr. M T. Pope, C. E. Burgess, Prof. Eugene Logan, of Shaw, L. M. Cheek of the Independent and a host of the others. All agreed that nothing would be gained by inaction as one speaker tritely expressed it, "not until the Negro makes himself felt at the ballot box can he hope to be regarded as a citizen."

At this point a motion was unanimously adopted that the Twentieth Century voters Club put a full ticket for he Primary and nominate men of the race for city offices. A committee was appointed and reported the following nominations which were unanimously adopted: For Mayor, Dr. M T. Pope; for Commissioner of Public Works, C. Lightner; for Commissioner of Public Safety, Lt. L. B. Capehart, Jr.

COLORED CIVIC AND POLITICAL LEAGUE HOLDS IMPORTANT MEETING.

12-13-19

FRANKFORT THE MECCA OF POLITICIANS TUESDAY.

The Louisville

Frankfort, Ky. This city was the Mecca of politicians Tuesday, when all of them, white and colored, flocked here to witness the inauguration of Gov. Morrow and Lieut. Governor Ballard. Hundreds of Colored men and women from all over the State were here and they were made welcome in every way. 12-18-19

There were five Colored members of the Reception Committee: Dr. W. T. Merchant, Rev. J. E. Woods, Mr. T. K. Robb, Rev. Davis. There were colored organizations scattered all through the line of march, the most attractive being that from Louisville headed by Mr. Harvey Burns and its own band. All in all the spirit of party feeling was of the best and gave evidence of why the bulk of the Colored vote is Republican. No other party would have given such recognition to the Colored citizens under such conditions.

Tuesday night the Colored Civic and Political League held an important meeting at the First Baptist church. Rev. J. E. Wood presided and made a strong speech, reviewing the part the Colored vote had played in Republican history. He said fully 75,000 Colored voters supported the Republican ticket. He declared such loyalty ought to be recognized and rewarded. On motion of Dr. E. E. Underwood a committee was appointed to take up the matter of "patronage" or recognition with the powers that be. The committee: Dr. J. E. Woods, Danville, Dr. S. H. George, Paducah; Dr. E. E. Underwood, Frankfort; Mr. Ed Chenault, Lexington; Mr. Phil H. Brown, Hopkinsville; W. J. Callery and William Warley, Louisville. Other important matters were discussed looking to the betterment of the Race. Representatives of nearly every county were present.

NEWARK [illegible] NEWS
FEBRUARY 22, 1919

Colored Voters to Discuss Ways For Ending Racial Mob Violence

Means to be taken by colored voters of the country in an attempt to stop lynchings, burnings and other abuses of members of their race will be discussed at a convention of the state branch of the National Colored Voters' Association in New Hope Baptist Church, Sussex avenue and Dey street, Monday afternoon and night. The afternoon session will be between 4 and 6 o'clock and is to be a business meeting.

Three speakers have been invited to address the evening session: Former State Senator Everett Colby, Rev. James K. Shields, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New Jersey; Freeholder James H. Davenport, Rev. A. E. P. Cheek of East Orange, Rev. William M. Langford of Red Bank, Rev. L. B. Ellison of this city, Rev. C. J. Jackson of New Brunswick and Charles D. Douglass of Atlantic City.

Second Ward Vote Decided the Political Battle; Sweitzer Is Smothered, Hovne Forgotten

The Chicago Defender
3-3-19

With the entire Chicago press, the Daily News, Tribune, Herald-Examiner, Journal and the Post arrayed in the bitter fight against the re-election of Mayor William Hale Thompson, with the historical but warped, Municipal Voters' League and other agencies who had not the best interest of Chicago at heart, fighting tooth and nail to throw him in the discard, "Big Bill," with his powerful ally, The Chicago Defender—the only newspaper supporting him—easily came over the wire, defeating his adversaries by a plurality of 17,600 votes. The Second gave him 11,402 of this number, and undoubtedly a large percentage of the remainder came from our people scattered in the various wards throughout the city.

Defender Influence Felt

It was a victory, not only for Mayor Thompson, but for the Chicago Defender as well. This statement is substantiated by bold type headlines in the Wednesday Journal, which said, "NEGROES ELECT BIG BILL," while all of the other newspapers painfully admit that it was the vote of our group of people that put to rout the combined forces of the opposition. Modesty prevents us from claiming that "the World's Greatest Weekly" wields more political influence than all the Chicago dailies combined, but results are what count.

Woman Becomes Vulgar

It was unfortunate that certain Democratic leaders and "wishy-washy Republicans," aided and abetted by other agencies, sought to engender race prejudice in the campaign. This was especially noticeable on Friday last on the corner of Randolph and Washington streets; a well-dressed lady of the Caucasian race standing in a limousine, speaking through a megaphone, shouted this significant statement, "If you want the Niggers and Germans to run Chicago, elect William Hale Thompson."

This statement, coming from one of her class, who appeared to represent the better element of white people, was not only surprising but alarming, when taken into consideration a remark of that kind could have easily incited a riot. Fortunately, her hearers seemed to have possessed more intelligence [illegible] the speaker and paid no attention to the un-American and un-Democratic remarks.

Traitors Are Walloped

The Defender has observed with a scrutinizing eye the administration of Mayor Thompson, and regards his conduct as fair to those who have made, and are still making, him a political possibility. In this campaign, as in all campaigns, there was found assinine activities, fostered by a certain element of our people, who have been pushed from their stools of influence by their own insidious conduct, and because they have not been able to rule they have attempted to ruin. It so happened in this campaign that the poison chalice which they prepared for another was turned to their own lips. These people under the guise of "race interest" have bartered away the rights of our people for the past twenty-five years, but their day has passed. Some of them are but "birds of passage," and for the most part left their homes for the good of their homes.

Anderson Victorious

In the Second Ward, Alderman Louis B. Anderson received 14,150 votes, a plurality of 10,094, the largest vote ever given a candidate for alderman in any ward in the city. The success of both the Mayor and Alderman means a better and greater Chicago. It is hoped that the Mayor will be able to work unhampered this term from the many petty prejudices which had much to do with retarding his success during the past four years. George B. Holmes, candidate for Municipal Court Judge, who was endorsed by the Defender, was elected by a large and safe plurality.

George E. Brennan (white), a member of the Democratic executive committee and a sponsor for Mr. Sweitzer, in an interview said "that our people were responsible for the election of Mayor Thompson." If this was intended as a criticism of our action, we cheerfully accept it, and say to Mr. Brennan that we hope in 1920 he will be able to say the same with reference to the Presidential candidate.

WORCESTER TELEGRAM
MARCH 16, 1919

Twelve million women are to be eligible to vote for presidential electors in the next national election, and they are women of 23 states. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt estimates the millions. The United States is the only country which submits to that kind of sectional franchise in the selection of its chief executive and other federal officials. But that is not the only partial franchise which exists in this country. Nearly half the negro population of the South is disfranchised thru the working of the clause which prohibits a person otherwise eligible to vote from voting if his grandfather could not read or write or was a slave. This country also has several hundred thousand original natives, Indians, who are not voters because excluded from the franchise. Abraham Lincoln said this country could not exist part free and part slave. It must be time for a later Lincoln to proclaim that this republic cannot exist with selectional or race franchise or anti-franchise, which in a degree means a form of slavery to the disadvantage of a considerable portion of the population.

REPUBLICAN ORGAN SAYS 1920 ISSUE IS DISFRANCHISEMENT

OFFICIAL MOUTHPIECE OF GRAND OLD PARTY DECLARES FOR REDUCTION OF SOUTH'S REPRESENTATION IN CONG.

"Democracy Must Begin at Home" Before World Can Be Made Safe for Democracy, Says National Republican in Clarion Warning to Country

Washington, Nov. 25.—"Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male members of such state, being of 21 years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens 21 years of age in such state."—Section 2, Article XIV, Amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

Obey the Constitution and Restore Democracy.

The membership of the next House of Representatives and of the electoral college must be readjusted on the basis of the census of 1920. Unless the membership of the House is increased from 435 to 500, thirteen congressional districts in ten states will be eliminated. Indiana, Iowa and Missouri each will lose two seats, Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, Maine, Nebraska, Vermont and Virginia, one each.

This is assuming that Congress will continue to lack the courage and devotion to sworn duty involved in taking cognizance of that provision of the Constitution which makes it imperative for Congress to reduce the representation in the House of any state in proportion to that state's reduction of its voting population. There are nearly fifty seats in the House and the electoral college based upon votes not permitted to be cast. For purposes of procuring seats in Congress these votes are counted, but the voters thus pronounced non-citizens by laws of certain states, have a half-hundred members of the House and the electoral college representing them without their consent.

Entirely apart from the question of the right or wrong of universal suffrage, here is a plain question of common honesty as between state and state. If these millions of people made citizens under the national Constitution are not in the eyes of these states voters, then the states which disfranchises them are not entitled to seats based upon this eliminated electorate.

What influences operate to cause Congress to defy the Constitution in this matter in order that injustice may thus be inflicted upon states where the franchise is extended to all male citizens over 21 years of age, is not clear. It is possible that those responsible for the perpetuation of this wrong think they can make the country believe that they are merely showing favor to the states which have reduced their voting strength. But it is time now that the fact should be widely advertised that this course inflicts positive injustice upon states of more liberal franchise policies, maintained in accordance with the terms of the national Constitution.

In other words, if Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Nebraska and Vermont suffer a reduction in representation in the House and the electoral college, the people of these states and of all the states must understand that it is because of deliberate sacrifice of their interests by representatives in Congress who refuse to take the steps ordered by the Constitution of the United States for the revision of the voting power of each state in Congress and the electoral college to the basis of the actual number of national citizens permitted to vote under the laws and practices of the state.

For instance, both Mississippi and South Carolina have more black citizens than white. Yet the two states have representation in Congress and all kinds of epithets upon them, calling them Southerners, cowards and ignoramuses, and commanding them to go back South and live among the lynchers, etc.

Under advice of attorneys, the Noel people proceeded to bring quo warranto proceedings to test the title of office and ask the court at the same time to enjoin the Morris gang from using the money of the Order to defend themselves, and to appoint a receiver to operate the business until such a time as it might be ascertained who were the legally elected officers. Upon the temporary hearing, the court declined to appoint a receiver or enjoin the Morris people from the use of the funds, with the admonition that if it was found that the Morris people were not legally in, they would be liable for all the money they had wasted, and that the Noel people would be entitled to the salaries for the term the usurpers had filled. And to keep from being enjoined, the Morris people made the stipulation that everything would be held intact; that the money of the Order would be spent only for legitimate expenses, and that nobody would be turned out of the Order on account of attending the Nineteenth B. M. C., until the court had decided the title. The stipulations were accepted by the Noel people; but in spite of this agreement, the Morris people, true to their character of misrepresentation and falsehood, broke the stipulations by expelling one-half dozen New York brethren from the Order and publishing them as expelled members.

The New York brethren were hauled up before the Executive Committee of the District Grand Lodge of the State of New York. The committee had no jurisdiction over them, but this matter not with the Morris gang, for it is their policy to mal-administer, mal-treat and persecute and usurp the authority of the members of the Order. They tried these brethren and found them guilty, denied them the right to appeal, knowing, too, that the law allowed the brethren to appeal from the decision of the District Executive Committee to the Sub-Committee.

Before these brethren could file their appeal, the Sub-Committee, in less than ten days after the action of the New York Committee, published these brethren to the world as expelled. Another such outrage as was perpetrated in Georgia when the Georgia jurisdiction and its officers were expelled without a hearing or without charges. In the last issue of the Odd Fellows' Journal, the alleged official organ of the Order, the Sub-Committee's representatives proceeded to heap abuse and vituperation against the Noel people. They are proceeding to try their case in the newspapers, in spite of the fact that it is in the court. They come out with a lie—a naked, bare-faced lie—and say that the case has been decided, and that the Noel people had lost, when, in truth, the case has not been tried; the date of the trial has not been fixed. The quo warranto is on the calendar and will be reached in the regular way—and until that time, nobody knows which is which, since the matter has been taken to court.

The expulsion of the New York brethren is null and void. In the first place, the Executive Committee of a District Grand Lodge has no authority to meet except in the year that the District Grand Lodge does not meet. Next, if the Executive Committee had jurisdiction, the brethren had the right of appeal, and the action of the Sub-Committee in confirming and publishing the act of expulsion of the New York brethren by the District Committee, was premature, illegal and void, and the courts of New York will so find when the matter is aired in court. The New York brethren have no recourse save the court, and the Sub-Committee, having acted, they are free now to have the action of the Sub-Committee reviewed, and it is opportune that they should enter court and ask for damages, making the Sub-Committee a party to the litigation.

The Noel people are going to win because the Sub-Committee acted without authority; it had no right to postpone the meeting, and the action in postponing the meeting was simply for the purpose of perpetuating themselves in office. So let the public hold its opinion until the courts act and decide who are the legally elected officers; and the Independent has no doubt in its mind but that the Noel people will be recognized.

G. O. P. DID NOT SEAT NEGRO

(Associated Press.)

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—In the story of the proceedings of the republican national committee sent out from Chicago, Friday night, January 10, it was erroneously stated that a negro had been seated as national committeeman from Louisiana. The man chosen for the position was Emile Kuntz, a well known business man of New Orleans.

A negro candidate for the place was pointed out to the reporter by the stenographer of the committee as the man who had been chosen.

The negro in question was slated by his faction for the place, but subsequent investigation discloses the fact that he withdrew in favor of Mr Kuntz at the last moment.

Must Cut Down Southern Representation

(Staff Correspondence)

Washington, D. C., Jan. 17.—The decision of the United States Supreme Court Monday with reference to the bone dry law is being discussed here as much with reference to southern disfranchisement as with reference to prohibition.

The Supreme Court said: "When Congress asserts its authority in a matter within its control state laws must give way in view of the regulation of the subject matter by the superior power conferred by the Constitution." It is argued that the federal government has power to act with reference to southern disfranchisement, and there will be no letting up to get drastic and certain action in the South, where there is the boldest and most glaring discrimination on voting. The returned soldiers, farmers and workingmen are banding themselves together in organizations to get sentiment favorable to voting or cutting down southern representation.

NEW YORK CITY TELEGRAM
DECEMBER 30, 1919

REPUBLICANS BAR NEGROES IN FLORIDA

MIAMI, Fla., Tuesday.—First steps to make the Republican party "lily white" in Florida by eliminating negroes from its councils have been taken, it was announced here by the filing in the Circuit Court at Jacksonville of an application to enjoin Joe Lee, a negro, former Collector of Internal Revenue for Florida, and D. T. Gerow from calling a State Republican convention.

The application filed by J. E. Junkin and fifty other Republicans contends that Lee and Gerow are no longer at the head of the party organization in the State.

Political 1919
Elections.

Negro Officer Arrests Two For Reading The Bee---Says He Acted on Instructions

"Every Nigger I Catch Reading The Bee Is Going to Jail," Says Ransom, Policeman Warned Against Writing Letters to White Girl—One Man Wantonly Clubbed in Presence of 75 People.

OMAHA BEE
OCTOBER 8, 1919——

Because they were reading The Bee, Charles Clark, 1144 North Twenty-third street, an employe of the Omaha Athletic club, and Harry Hallstead, 1504 Burt street, colored, were arrested yesterday afternoon at North Twenty-fourth and Hamilton streets by Patrolman Ransom, also a negro.

Ransom is the man who was appointed by Police Commissioner Ringer after he had been warned against writing insulting letters to white women.

Ransom is the officer, who, acting under the directions of Dean Ringer and Elmer Thomas, is conducting a propaganda campaign against The Bee among the negroes of the north side.

Ransom is being assisted by Rev. W. C. Williams, pastor of a negro Methodist church; H. J. Pinkett Elmer Thomas' negro affidavit man and Jesse Black, former watchman at the Women's Detention Home arrested last winter for accepting a bribe.

Hallstead was seated in a pool room when Ransom entered and saw him reading The Bee.

Says He Had Orders.

"Come on with me," the policeman ordered. "I'm instructed to arrest every one of you fellows catch reading that paper."

The patrol wagon was called and the prisoner was sent to Central police station. He was booked for investigation and later released on a $100 cash bond to appear in police court this morning.

Charles Clark was standing on the corner with The Bee in his hands. He was reading an account of Ransom's having insulted white women.

"You are another of those Bee readers. You are under arrest," the policeman declared as he seized the man by the coat collar. "I am going to clean up Twenty-fourth street. The Bee is against Mr. Ringer and Mr. Eberstein. I am going to keep that paper from coming out to this part of the city. Every one of you niggers I catch reading it I am going to throw in jail."

Clark replied that he had been reading The Bee for years, and reminded the policeman that he had never been guilty of insulting white women.

"And that's more than you can say," he added.

Clubbed by Policeman.

When Clark asked what crime he was being arrested for, according to witnesses, Ransom struck the man with his club. The affair was witnessed by 75 or 100 persons. Some one interfered and remarked that the prisoner had done nothing to be arrested for.

"Chief Dunn wants to see him," was the policeman's reply to this. Clark was thrown in jail and was being held on the negro patrolman's instructions without bond to see Chief Dunn.

"I did not order Ransom to pick up Clark," Chief Dunn declared when advised of the affair. "I will call the station immediately and order him released."

In police court Chief Dunn asserted he had known Clark for 10 years. "To my knowledge the man has never been in any trouble," he added.

Makes Another Charge.

Ransom ordered an additional charge of resisting an officer against the prisoner, and he was released on $50 bond.

The negro officer violated Chief Eberstein's specific instructions issued several days ago to the effect that men should not be thrown in jail and denied bonds unless the charge against them was as serious as murder. According to the chief's instructions, Ransom exceeded his authority in arresting Clark and Hallstead without duly executed warrants.

Hallstead's case was continued until tomorrow. Clark was fined $10 and costs.

THE NEW MAYOR AND THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

Members of the Colored Protective Association will be pleased to read what Mayor-elect Moore has to say about the Department of Public Safety under his administration, which begins next month. This Association was started because we could not get proper protection from the people. People were beaten up and shot by the police merely because they were colored. Poor people and colored people received scant protection from those whose duty it is to protect them. The Department of Public Safety was, so far as they were concerned, the Department of Unsafety, for a Negro was very generally unsafe in the hands of a policeman.

Omaha Bee

But Mayor Moore gives assurance that things will be different. Speaking to the Emergency Aid Society, about a director for this department, he said:

19—15—19

"I want a man,' he said, "who will be in sympathy with me, with the director of public welfare, and with the director of health; a man who will reach down and aid and protect the unfortunate of the city. There are people in Philadelphia who are imposing on the poor and the unfortunate, and the director of public safety will have to see that such persons no longer ply their trade. Vice cannot wholly be eliminated, but we can at least limit its operations and reduce to a minimum its evil effects and results. We have overlords here who set themselves us as masters of the unfortunate. They will have to be driven out, and it will be up to the Department of Public Safety to see that they are driven out."

Chicago Defender

Alderman Jackson Making Good His Promises

6—27—1919

Hotel Arbortenson, the new superintendent of public schools, announced his building program of $7,000,000 for this year at the meeting of the School Board last week.

Alderman Jackson's pledge to the people of the Second Ward in his campaign for alderman last year, that he would secure an additional playground for the children of the ward has gone "over the top."

The Douglas school at 32nd street and Forest avenue was allotted the new playground and in addition thereto will be provided with new class rooms an assembly hall and a gymnasium.

"Fighting Bob" also presented the condition and claims of the Doolittle school on 35th street near Cottage Grove avenue, and they, too, have been included in the building program. A new addition will be allowed Doolittle school increasing its capacity to 700 children.

Aldermen Jackson and Anderson have just completed a tour of the Second Ward and represent the conditions of the streets and alleys as being excellent. The aldermen have asked the voters of the ward to make the time between the 16th and 23rd of June, inclusive, "grass seed week."

Mississippi Editor Excoriates " Governor-Elect Of That State, The Former Administration And Vardman

The Daily Herald 10—30—19

THE JACKSON DAILY NEWS

"Lee Russell, a common little pounder and character assassin, a perfect prototype of the man who now holds that office, has been nominated for governor of Mississippi by the Democratic party.

We'll take that back. The nomination was not made by the Democratic party—not by the decent, self-respecting Democrats of Mississippi who cherish the principles of the party of Jefferson, Jackson and Wilson.

More than 53,000 real, sure-enough Democrats went to the polls and voted for Oscar Johnston. About 55,000 persons of various kinds and descriptions cast their ballots for a man who is no more qualified for that honor than he would be to teach theology or navigate an airship.

Who elected Lee Russell to the governorship of Mississippi?

Listen a moment, and we'll tell you.

Lee Russell was elected by the bolshevists, the socialists, the I. W. W.'s, the sovietists and the ignorant and illiterate voters of Mississippi.

The riff-raff, the rag-tag and the bob-tail of creation, aided by the large element of our population that has always allowed demagogues and scoundrels to do their thinking for them, elected Lee Russell.

The event is pregnant with meaning.

Among other things, it means that a shameless liar and contemptible slanderer can go on the stump in Mississippi, spew his slime on decent, honorable, high-minded gentlemen and get away with it.

It means that a majority of our "qualified electors"—God spare the phrase--prefer to worship false gods, flimsy idols and brazen serpents.

It means that our people do not want a real man in the governor's office: that they are wedded to ranting mountebanks, perpetual pageants and political nightmares foaled in abortions and stabled in dreams.

It means that any common charatan, if he be posessed with a vehement and voluble tongue, can go out into the highways and byways of Mississippi and play on the prejudice and passions of the people, like a cheap minstrel twanging a harp, and get himself elected to the highest office within their gift.

The election of Lee Russell means much more than this.

It means an endorsement of the Bilbo administration with all its rottenness and depravity, its filth, dirt and intrigue that has nauseated all decent people.

It means an endorsement of the Mississippi Insane Hospital scandal, and the conversion of that institution by Bilbo and his cohorts into a **common assignation house.**

It means an endorsement of pillage and plunder at the state treasury, and the riotous and extravagant expenditure of public funds.

It means an endorsement of James K. Vardaman, traitor and German sympathizer, the man who said that the United States was stabbing Germany in the back while England held her down; who insulted every man who wore the American uniform of the American army by declaring that he could see no difference between a conscript and a convict.

It means a repudiation of the Democratic party, the President of the United States, the league of nations and the peace treaty.

It means an insult to the young manhood of Mississippi who served in the army, navy and marines, who just a few months ago stood ready and willing to make the supreme sacrifice for their country, and who are now humiliated by seeing placed at the head of our state government a slacker who contemptously referred to all soldiers who did not get overseas as "near soldiers."

It means the continuance of a tax commission that will pick the pockets of the people in order to provide the treasury with funds for extravagant expenditures.

It means wholesale traffic in pardons and the perpetuation of a barter and sale system in the state penitentiary.

It means that the proud old Magnolia State will continue to be the laughing stock of the nation, and for four long years we must have at the head of our government a shallow boaster, a swaggering opportunist, a political puff-ball, a veritable tadpole on the toadstool of his own conceit, a puppy of peradventure who puts on superior airs to hide ulterior aims.

It means all this, and much more besides.

Lee Russell will be the next governor of Mississippi, but don't blame it on God or the Democratic party. It is a manifestation of the hollowness of empty minds, an illustration of the evil influences at work among the masses."

The Adoring Splendor Purity and Beauty of The Flower of White Supremacy

10/30/19

Jly Herald

There has been an election for Governor in Mississippi recently; the white primary voters gathered to-gether at the sounding of the bugles of the bosses and voted to preserve the honor and purity of Anglo Saxon civilization by electing the Hon. Lee Russell as Governor of the white people of Mississippi whose first duty and highest obligation will be to rivet more firmly, if possible, the chains of semi-slavery upon the Negro citizens of that Commonwealth. It seems however that echoes of the bugle call and of the voice of the white primary votes do not mingle in harmonious accord.

The Jackson (Miss.) Daily News, high priest of "White Supremacy" and stern and relentless advocate of Negro disfranchisement because he is corrupt, ignorant, unfit to rule and because God Almighty intended him to be subject to the white man's rule, is bowed down in sorrow and refuses to be comported because the Hon. Lee Russell trotted away with the white man's pure and holy primary.

Listen to the sulphuric denunciation of this stalwart and unbending champion of clean government here is its introduction of the next Governor of Mississippi: "Lee Russell, a common little bounder and character assasin, a perfect prototype of the man who now holds that office has been nominated for Governor of Mississippi."

It says also, "Lee Russel was elected by the bolshevists, --- the ignorant and illiterate voters of Mississippi, the riff raff, the red tape and the bobtail of creation aided by the large element of our population that has always allowed demagogues and scoundrels to do their thinking for them."

Ye gods! how have the mighty fallen!

Is it possible that such a man and such people are in the great and doubly purified state of Mississippi? Surely the Jackson Daily News must have gotten its dates mixed and must be talking about a Reconstruction Governor—and of Negro voters.

But this is not all it further says the election of Lee Russell "means the indorsement of the Bilbo Administration with all its rottenness and depravity, its filth, dirt and intrigue; the indorsement of **pillage** and **plunder** at the state treasury and the riotous and extravagant expenditure of public funds; the indorsement of the Mississippi Insane Hospital scandal and the conversion of that institution by Bilbo and his cohorts into a common assignation house—the indorsement of James K. Vardaman; it means wholesale traffic in pardons and the perpetuation of a barter and sale system in the state penitentiary, that we must have at the head of our government a shallow boaster a swaggering opportunist, a political puff-ball, a veritable tadpole, a puppy of peradventure who puts on superior airs to hide ulterior aims—it means all this and much more besides." We don't know what this distinguished person who is to rule over Mississippi could be further guilty of unless he has committed murder. That is about the only offense he has escaped having laid at his door.

It must not be overlooked that in this terrible sweep of corruption and pillage and plunder and assignation the Bilbo administration is included and inferentially the Vardaman administration also, thus adding eight years of plunder and misrule already enjoyed by Mississippians to four years more which they have embraced making a total of twelve years of the rule of "dirt" and "filth" and "riotous expenditure" and "pick pockets."

It thus appears that in this lurid description of the characterof the men elected to office in Mississippi and the character of the government which its white citizenship joyfully impose upon themselves the ancient and oft repeated lie that the Negro must be disfranchised in order to maintain honest and decent government is exposed.

If there is a single chapter, more disgraceful and exhibiting greater corruption in the history of the Reconstruction governments, in which Negroes participated, and which it must be remembered was written by bitter enemies of the Negro for the purpose of encompassing the destruction of his political rights, it is now time for Mississipi champions of White Supremacy to produce it.

Ohio Attorney General Appoints R. B. Barcus

Columbus, Ohio, Jan. [illegible]. The attorney general of Ohio has appointed Attorney R. B. Barcus of Columbus as special counsel in his office. Mr. Barcus has been a practicing attorney in Columbus for a number of years, and is a prominent K. of P. He is a graduate of Howard University, and a brother-in-law of Ralph W. Tyler. This is the third appointment of a Race man in this office, the first being Atty. L. H. Godman, now captain in the American army; the second was Atty. T. E. Green.

REPUBLICANS CAROLINA LOSE RACE ISSUE FIGHT

Effort to Break Solid South Goes by Board When Vardaman and Daniels Insert Race Question Over Moses Franchise Amendment

New York news

Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 23.—The finest chance the Republicans have ever had and one that they will not have soon again when the League of Nations issue was the main bone of contention between Candidates Norehead, Republican and Hoe, Democrat, here last week. 12—23—19.

Hoey was forced to accept this issue until another sprang up to becloud it. Senator Moses (N. H.), on the opening day of the present Congress, about the time when things looked blackest for the Democrats in North Carolina, introduced a "force bill" designed to cut down Congressional representations to voting strength shown instead of on population. This, of course, meant cutting Southern representation in Congress or permitting the Southern Negroes to vote.

It gave the Democrats an excuse to inject the white and black issue into the fight, but they have been whooping it up along those lines ever since, their campaign on this issue almost obliterating the League of Nations issue.

Representative Thomas Heflin (Ala.) was sent post haste by the Democrats of North Carolina to say his piece and he has steadily preached that a vote for Norehead means a step toward black domination of the South.

Secretary Daniels and Representative Doughton (N. C.) spoke in the district, while Representative Fess (Ohio), chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, sent a lot of literature to the scene of this political fight, but no speakers. The local Republican organization has not felt that any are necessary.

Mr. Fess himself was a target in the campaign. The Democratic speakers and newspapers pictured him as a thorough believer in race equality and charged that he entertained colored students in his house when he was active president of Antioch College.

Political — 1919
Elections

David Parkers' Letter Provokes Favorable Discussion With Regard to Voting and Franchise of the Negro

The Birmingham Age-Herald 3/13/19

W. J. BOLES.

(Age-Herald Dec. 12.)

Using for his subject: "For the good of the community," Mr. W. J. Boles who writes under this caption has seen fit to disvcuss the franchise in Alabama and makes special reference to Birmingham and the Birmingham Negroes, and their worth. Mr. Boles is thoroughly acquainted with this subject and he has a clear view of the Negro in it.

The article reads as follows:

FOR THE GOOD OF THE COMMUNITY.

A few days ago The Age-Herald carried a card written and signed by David Parker, colored, who has been one of the leading members of that race in Birmingham and this section of the state for a number of years.

Parker represents the better element of that race, is industrious, intelligent and a good citizen. He is qualified to vote in so far as intelligence and good citizenship go.

There are thousands of Negroes in Alabama of this type, who are loyal hard-working and law-abiding citizens. They compose the largest element of that race in the state.

There are no anarchists, bolshevists or I. W. W.'s among the Negroes, except a few who have listened to false teachings or followed the vicious element in the white race.

The Negroes, as a rule, are peaceable industrious and contented. No Negro has ever started a movement to disrupt the government. In the days of reconstruction, when spoilsmen from the north came down here to enrich themselves at the expense of the white people of the south, they fooled the Negroes, and by bribes, in the way of political offices and promises of "forty acres and a mule," influenced some of them to antagonize the white population.

With the restoration of peace in the south the Negroes settled back into a life of hard work and contentment, with here and there a malcontent who tried to stir up trouble.

The Negroes have never voted, in any considerable numbers, with the white men of the state, but there are indications that they are beginning to realize their error. It may be that, if voting in the future, they would not vote as a unit with the white race, or the majority of that race, but the probabilities are they would divide along lines similar to the division among the white voters.

Certain it is, however, that only a very few of them would vote against the best interests of their state and their country, if these interests were properly presented to them by men in whom they have confidence. They would not vote for an anarchist or a bolshevist if they knew it.

Under the present state constitution it is possible for a large per cent of the Negro men over 21 years of age to vote; possibly not 50 per cent of them, but certainly the total in the state would be several thousand. Here in Jefferson county there are probably between 5,000 and 10,000 Negroes who could qualify under the election laws and it might be a good thing for the city, the county and the state if they would do so.

The federal government forced the Negro vote upon the white people of the south at a time when there were very few that could read or write, or that owned property. At that time they were not fit subjects for the franchise but it was given them, and for over thirty years they exercised it. During that period they made no particular effort to better their own conditions but in the eighteen years since the restriction of the franchise in this state they have made great progress in education, in industry and in good citizenship.

If they are good citizens and have the interests of their state and their country at heart, thee can be no valid reason for excluding them from the elections at which the makers and the administrators of the law are elected.

The ignorant ond vicious element of the Negroes should not be allowed to vote, and no more should that element of the white race be given a say in the selectin of officials or the making of laws.

Yours for upbuilding,

NEGRO REVOLT IN G. O. P. RANKS BECOMING ACUTE

[illegible] EVE

MARCH 15, 1919

At a Meeting Last Night Colored State Organization Mapped Out Tentative Plan.

FOR A THIRD PARTY

Highly incensed at the treatment of the Negro has been receiving from the Republican party, the Afro-American Political League will consider, at its next meeting, on March 28, the advisability of placing a third party in the field before the next election. The wrath of the Negroes over their treatment by politicians of the [illegible] own party has been kindling a long [illegible] and the treatment accorded [illegible] several representative [illegible] questions of a [illegible] league and who [illegible] meeting held last night, did not allay this feeling any.

The committee reported that it had talked with several Republican politicians and office holders and in the few cases where they were properly received they got anything but satisfactory answers to their questions.

The league had interested itself in the question of why the Negro is barred from holding certain offices. The committee reported that it had been told by Republican office holders that the political customs of the country are such that it is impossible for them to give Negroes many political jobs.

"The Negro," R. H. Hill, who is president of the league, said this morning, "feels that he is a chief factor in the Republican party and feels that the leaders of that party have not given him justice.

DISGUSTED AND NOTHING TO LOSE.

"We have not asked for anything we are not entitled to have and then only for minor jobs. These have been refused to us on the grounds that we are colored. This naturally offends our race pride. We will soon take the matter in our own hands and fight it out at the ballot box. We have nothing to lose, as we have nothing to start with."

The league is starting now that it may have sufficient time to perfect its plans and form an efficient organization before they are again called upon to go to the polls. They do not propose to have a strictly Negro party, but to take in with them sych other organizations as opportunity may allow. The Negro is to be the controlling element, however.

Mr. Hill stated that other business that is highly interesting was discussed at last night's meeting, but that the time is not ripe to divulge the nature of it. There are over 300 members already in the league and many more to be reported from the rural districts, which reports would have been made last night had not the weather kept the rural members from attending the meeting.

Mr. Hill, who is president of the league conducts an insurance business at Seventh and West streets. He says he is not interested in securing a political office for himself, but that he is in the fight for the welfare of the Negro.

The revolt may be a factor in the next city election.

HEAVY NEGRO VOTE BEATS INCREASE BY 134

Bonds Issue Carries, and Early Flotation of Million-Dollar Issue Is Predicted.

ATLANTA [illegible] GEORGIAN

MARCH 6, 1919

Despite the defeat of the proposed tax increase at the polls on Wednesday, City Council is expected to adopt resolutions asking the Georgia Legislature to amend the city charter and provide for the increase, it was stated Thursday at the City Hall. It was shown that only an unusually heavy negro vote, inspired by elements not yet brought to light, defeated the tax increase proposal by 134 votes, while the white vote was almost solidly in favor of the increase.

Bond Issue Passed.

The bond issue for $1,000,000 was passed, according to the official ruling of James L. Mayson, city attorney, who holds that only two-thirds of the number of votes cast in the last city election were necessary for its passage.

Statements regarding the tax increase question were made Thursday by Alderman John S. McClelland, who is acting Mayor in the absence of Mayor Key, and Councilman A. J. Orme, chairman of the bond commission of Council.

Subtle Influence Charged.

Alderman McClelland said:

"The returns show an overwhelming majority of white voters in favor both of the bond issue and the restoration of the tax rate to $1.50. Because of a subtle influence which I have not been able to trace, the negroes voted almost solidly against restoring the tax rate. At Precinct A, in the Third Ward, every negro voted against it, using ballots prepared before they reached the polls. I am informed that the same thing happened at other precincts. In spite of this block of negro votes, the majority was only 134. In view of the overwhelming white majority, I believe it is the duty of Council to ask the Legislature for a charter amendment authorizing restoration of the tax rate."

Appeal to Legislature.

Councilman Orme said:

"The vote was large considering the weather. White voters overwhelmingly supported both the bonds and the restoration of the tax rate. I have not been able to find out why the negroes flocked in droves to vote against the tax rate. They may have been misinformed. In view of all conditions, I consider it the duty of Council to ask the Legislature to pass a charter amendment authorizing a $1.50 tax rate, and I would consider it a failure of their duty if the Legislature refused."

Early Issues of Bonds.

Members of the administration expressed their satisfaction over the passage of the bond issue, and said the necessary steps toward issuance and flotation of the bonds would follow soon.

Paul Fleming, president of the new Board of Education, said he believed the Legislature would pass the tax increase amendment to the city charter, so that the school teachers can get the increased salaries they so greatly need.

W. H. Terrell, a member of the board, declared that only the negro vote, which was solid against the tax increase, brought about its defeat.

"They have cut their own throats in defeating it," he said. "They are continually sending petitions to the Board of Education asking for increased pay for the negro teachers."

The Vote Cast.

The vote cast on the various bond issues was as follows:

For waterworks 4,047, against 1,042; crematory, for 3,859, against 1,169; fire department, for 4,036, against 1,012; Cyclorama, for 3,898, against 1,167.

The vote on the tax increase question was 2,411 for and 2,545 against, making a majority of 134 against the increase.

Rain Caused Light Vote.

The vote on the bond issue was light, owing to the rain, and even the friends of the bonds expressed belief that the proposal was defeated for lack of the necessary number of

voters. But James L. Mayson, city attorney, ruled Thursday that two-thirds of the number of voters voting in the last municipal election are necessary. On this basis the bond issues were carried.

The last municipal election—not the primary—was that at which James L. Key and the members of Council were officially elected, after the primary had practically settled the question The total vote was only 3,571. Two-thirds of that is 2,380. The smallest vote cast for any of the bond issues was 3,859, or 300 more than is necessary under this ruling.

Ruling by Mayson.

Mr. Mayson's official ruling on the bond issue vote follows:

"The city of Atlanta requested the Legislature, at its last session, to submit an amendment to the constitutional provisions referring to bond elections asking that it be so amended that two-thirds of those voting will be sufficient, provided it was a majority of the registered voters.

"The Legislature put this amendment in the constitutional provision but provided a repeal of the provision calling for special registrations for bond elections.

"In my opinion, this leaves us without any municipal system of registration for bond elections and, therefore, we must return to the law as it existed before such registrations were provided for.

"Under this law, which is still a statute, we arrive at the number of voters required by referring to the tally sheets of the last municipal election. Under this, if two-thirds, in number, of the vote recorded at the last municipal election, vote in favor of the bonds in the present election, I think they would be passed. In other words, we arrive at the number of qualified voters by referring to the tally sheets at the last municipal election.

"However, there is a difference of opinion on this subject and some attorneys hold that, notwithstanding the repeal of special registration for bond elections, the language retained in the amendment which provides that two-thirds must be a majority of the registered voters means that a majority of those registered must vote for the bonds and this majority must be two-thirds of those voting.

Reason for Opinion.

"The reason I have not adopted this view is that we have no system by which to arrive at the number of registered voters, our municipal system being abolished, and it certainly would not mean a majority of all those who have heretofore registered, because all those, who have heretofore registered, are not qualified to vote unless they have paid their taxes up to the present year. In other words, being registered does not qualify for voting without the payment of such taxes, and hence the provision would not be enforcible, if given this construction.

"Another view is that the registration used in city elections can be used as the method of arriving at the qualified voters in the bond election, but, again, this could not be accepted for the reason that many cities have no system of registration, and hence there could be no vote on bonds in such cities at all, under this construction. Besides the amendment does not say so, but negatives special registrations for bond elections and impliedly all municipal regulations with reference to registration so far as it affects such elections.

Therefore, under the constitutional amendment, supposing the Legislature intended to amend the former constitutional provisions, I have adopted the construction first stated, as being the most reasonable and as giving force to all the parts of the amendment. Under this construction, all voters must be registered, and we arrive at the necessary majority by the law as it stood before our special registration was repealed."

Charge Qualified Voters Were Barred at Polls

There were rumors Thursday morning that the teachers in the Atlanta schools would consider a strike as the result of the defeat of the higher tax rate from which the schools were to get increased revenue, but this plan is denied by those at the head of the Atlanta Teachers' Association. It was admitted that many individual teachers were ready to quit, but calmer judgment prevailed.

"I am not discouraged in the least, being familiar with the entire situation," stated C. E. Phillips, president of the Atlanta Teachers' Association. "In fact, I am heartened, as the election showed the people are with us. I expected the defeat of the project to be overwhelming after I noted the activity of the Real Estate Board and certain members of Council in the closing days of the campaign, and heard of the work among the negroes. Practically all of the advertising done in the closing days was for the bonds, and the tax raise was lost sight of. Personally I feel that our chances are better now than ever before for getting a special school tax through the Legislature.

"The rank and file of the teachers, who are not in close touch with the situation, are so disappointed that they are ready for almost anything, but when they thoroughly understand things they will not feel so badly, I am sure. However, something must be done, and done quickly, or you may pity our schools. We will hold a meeting by Monday, at the latest, and make our plans, after consulting the Board of Education. We are working for the good of the schools too, and not for the teachers alone.

"We have faith in the people of Atlanta to jeopardize their own flesh and blood just to keep Council from having more money. Simple justice is all we ask, and we will attempt to saturate and punctuate our demands with reason. The politicians who have attempted to get the teachers and the Board of Education at cross purposes are going to fail in their efforts."

Teachers Deny Strike Is Imminent

The serious complaint that a number of qualified voters were not allowed to vote on the bond issue and $1.50 tax question in the Seventh Ward Wednesday was made in telephone communications to The Georgian Thursday. One o fthese came from a man who said he had registered last fall and voted in the December election, and who said the managers rejected him because they could not find his name on the registration lists. The voter in question was disposed to charge the error to the clerks who prepared the lists, and said he knew of other cases in which the same error was made.

MR. GURLEY WAXES WARN IN A RESUME OF PRIMARY RACE

The Louisville Courier

Now, as the lection is over and Governor-elect Morrow will be our Goveronor for the next four years, let us all hope that he will be Governor for all the people, which we believe he will. Let us look back over the last campaign. Our Colored organization put out a candidate for the Legislature of the Fifty-first Legislative District. Wm. Warley made a great fight and won the nomination in the Primary, but it was taken away from him and the Colored Race. The Republicans were Negro scared by the Democratic party and thought a Colored man would hurt the ticket. So they took a chance of losing the whole Colored vote to keep one Colored man off the ticket. The Democrats used the Negro as a "scare crow," but it seemed to help give the Republicans a greater majority. The Republicans were mistaken as "that old stuff" doesn't work any more. After all and in spite of all, we Colored people lined up and helped put Mr. Morrow over the top with a larger majority than any Republican Governor ever did get in Kentucky. There was nothing else we could do. We could not support the Democrats. Some say that "Warley sold out." This I will deny as one that was in the organization from the time it started until the end. Was also on the Campaign Committee. Warley did the best any man could do under the circumstances. Remember Warley is a man with a family—poor like the most of us. Remember he was not out for Warley only, but the Colored Race, and when the Race failed to back him up he had to come over. There were only three men of the Colored Race that gave twenty-five dollars ($25) out of a population of 60,000. We have plenty of men able to give five hundred dollars ($500) and if they had come to our aid, Warley would now be getting ready to go to Frankfort I know some of our business men who only gave one dollar ($1.00) and some gave nothing. It is impossible to elect any man without the money. We also asked all of our city pastors and their churches fora donation for the purpose of carrying Warley "over the top." Only two responded with a very small donation. Now some of these people say that "Warley sold out." A bigger lie never was told. The whole trouble was we failed to have Race pride enough to give our money. Our so-called leaders are pastoring churches, in real estate business, lottery, punch cards, excursions, picnics, and some of their wives are holding city positions. Only three Colored men gave twenty-five dollars ($25.00) and neither one of the three is aminister. Still they holler "Warley sold out." Warley has a wife and two children, even don't own his home, pays rent, and our so-called leaders look to a poor man to hold up the whole Race. The writer was one of the last to come over, and before I turned Mr. Charley H. Searcy and Mr. Robt. Lucas promised me that such as happened in this last primary would never happen again, so let us get together and give our money and in the next two years back Warley or some other good man up. With the money at his back, we will go over the top.

W. F. GURLEY.

1811 W. Walnut St.

BIPARTISAN SCHEME THREATENS ELECTION OF COLONEL DENISON

Chicago Defender

By A. L. Fields

The political situation in the First Ward, with reference to the constitutional convention, presents a striking analogy to the conditions which obtain in the South, in that the taxpayers are without representation in the body politic. The Republican organization in the First Ward, which comprises a part of the first district is so interwoven and laced with the Democratic organization that there is no positive assurance that a Republican vote when cast will be counted for the candidates on the Republican ticket. This condition has been brought about by the bipartisan, political manipulations of Francis Brady, the Republican ward committeeman, with the Democratic organization of the ward.

Case in Point

The history of Brady's political activities in this ward shows him to be wholly unfit to occupy the position he now holds. This is clearly demonstrated in the fact that with the increasing growth in numbers of the Republican voters in the ward he has been unable to establish a legitimate Republican organiaztion. A point at issue cited in justification of the charges is the case of Franklin A. Denison, who ran ahead of the ticket in the primary as a candidate to the constitutional convention to be voted for Nov. 4. Notwithstanding the facts as stated above are correct, Brady has not seen fit to call together the Republican organization of the First Ward and indorse Col. Denison a choice of the people for election. But he has by his activities showed that he was a part of the bipartisan alliance which has as its ultimate aim the election of Walter Wilson (white), Republican, and Levy Moyer (white), Democrat.

Bought and Paid For

The records of the First Ward's politics have always admitted of questionable procedures, and the results in elections have as a rule been settled by the "bought and paid for" proposition in advance. We will say, however, of the people who have heretofore headed the political "steals" by the short pencil route had better watch their steps on Nov. 4. The back room method of figuring out how many votes are wanted and then proceeding to take them by illegal methods will not be permitted to obtain in the coming election. The people will not permit themselves any longer to be disfranchised by a click of "political pirates."

Vote for Denison Only

It is important that every Colored man who lives in the First Ward go to the polls and vote Tuesday, Nov. 4, and vote for Col. Denison only. This can be done by putting the X in front of his name and no other candidate. This advice would not be given if the Republican organization of the First Ward were a bona-fide political organization. But the reprehensible manner in which the politics are conducted in this particular ward makes it necessary for the Colored voter to see to it that their representative receives their united support. And it is also important that Col. Denison see to it that he has a duly qualified representative, in accordance with the law of the election board, stationed in every voting booth, checking off the voters as they vote in order that he receive what he is entitled to. In the Third Senatorial District the voters are solemnly advised to cast their votes for Attorney Edward H. Morris and A. J. Carey, the Republican candidates of the organization.

Vote for Morton D. Hull

In the Fifth Senatorial District our people are advised to vote for Morton B. Hull. Mr. Hull has for a number of years occupied a conspicuous place in public affairs and is known as a man who lives beyond the hampering influence of petty prejudices. He is big enough to look with an eye singular to those things which mean the advancement of the great state of Illinois, and he is brave enough to severely condemn anything which may carry with it a tendency to abridge or hamper the rights of the man farthest down. On the question of manhood rights he has always stood for "all men up" and not "some men down." His record with reference to our people justifies us at this time in giving him our unstinted support. Vote for Morton B. Hull, Nov. 4, for delegate to the constitutional convention, and for William Struckman and G. Fred Rush for Circuit Court judges.

NEGRO CANDIDATE WITHDREW.

N Y E SU

[illegible] 1912

G. O. P. National Committeeman From Louisiana Is White Man.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—In the story of the proceedings of the Republican National Committee, sent out from Chicago Friday night, it was erroneously stated that a negro had been seated as national committeeman from Louisiana. The man chosen for the position was Emile Kuntz, a well known business man of New Orleans.

A negro candidate for the place was pointed out to the reporter by the stenographer of the committee as the man who had been chosen. The negro in question was slated by his faction for the place, but subsequent investigation discloses the fact that he withdrew in favor of Mr. Kuntz at the last moment.

Political — 1919 Election

Negroes Said To Be Organizing Movement To Secure The Ballot

The Daily Herald 6-30-19

Demanding Application Of Self-Determination To Themselves

From The Baltimore American.

Washington, June 29.—Literature pouring in on members of Congress demonstrates the existence of a well organized movement among the colored people of the South to secure the ballot, and the application of the theory of "self-determination" to themselves.

The movement is creating uneasiness among Southern senators and members of the House, who realize that participation in the war by the colored men and the adoption of the suffrage amendment will make it more difficult than before to deny the ballot to the colored element of the population.

In addition to that the 1920 census is coming, with its consequent reapportionment, and it is realized that the South may have to show why its representation should not be based on voting strength rather than on population, so far as representation in Congress is concerned.

The Negro propaganda is being worked through their various church organizations and their newspapers are giving it wide publicity. The claim of the Negroes is that since the principle of" self-determination" has been adopted as the fundamental element of the peace treaty they can see no reason why it should not apply in Alabama as well as in Czecho-Slovakia. They claim they bore their on the fighting and should not be denied participation in the affairs as a result. In addition to the letters which they are now pouring in on members of Congress, especially those from the North, they will, it is understood petition the President for interference in their behalf in support of the theory of "self-determination" which he has advocated at Versailles and Paris.

The situation is regarded as extremely embarrassing to the Southern members, who have first been compelled to accept woman suffrage, which they feared in its possible results on the ballot situation in the South, and are now being urged by by the administration to support a peace treaty which the colored people are using as their argument for the right to vote.

FEB 1919

THE NEGRO SOLDIERS.

A "Southern Democrat" Finds Fault With Lack of Specification.

To the Editor of The Observer:

Without any desire to reflect on the beautiful and appropriate exercises at the Auditorium yesterday afternoon, I wish to voice the regret of many at the omission of the names of the negro soldiers from Mecklenburg who have made the supreme sacrifice along with the noble 45 of our white brothers whose names were read by Dr Faison following the eloquent address of Mr. Morrison

Charlotte's favorite son was never more at his best, and his splendid oration indeed a lesson in patriotism of the finest type. Dr. Faison's all too-brief remarks were appreciative, and sympathetic, while his mention of his failure to be furnished with the names of the negro soldiers was kindly and felicitous.

Numbers of our best negro citizens listened interestedly from the space accorded them in the gallaries, and they surely could not fail to have been disappointed at the omission, for which, however, Doctor Faison is not to be blamed. Manifestly in our beautiful southland we Caucasians certainly expect to continue to govern our section, hence we can well afford to be generous and fair to the negro soldier, never omitting opportunity for bestowing due credit to all worthy attainments of his race.

While writing may I be permitted to incidentally remark that in future the negro ex-soldiers of the great war, otherwise qualified, will be expected to vote in the election in North Carolina.

SOUTHERN DEMOCRAT.

Charlotte, Feb 23

AYDLETT BOOM FOR GOVERNOR LAUNCHED

Negro Audience Told He Will Be State's Chief Executive Ere Long.

The Independent 2-27-19

The Aydlett gubernatorial boom which has been trying to boom between booms of Mr. Aydlett for the presidency of the Baptist State convention, finally got a launching in Elizabeth City Monday night. Rev. Geo. L. White, pastor of Mt. Lebanon A. M. E. Zion Church gave it a voice at the Negro Tercentenial celebration at his church Monday evening. Mr. Aydlett was to introduce Governor Bickett to the audience of 1,200 Negroes. Rev. White introduced Mr. Aydlett and took advantage of the introduction to proclaim that the man about to introduce a governor would be one of the next governors of the Old North State. There was lively applause, but it didn't last long. Mr. Aydlett sat in the pulpit and smiled his best smile. He seemed thoroly pleased. True, the colored folk haven't so many votes; but then a boom has got to be launched somehow and even a tiny seed sown in fertile soil may take root and acquire a growth of considerable dimensions.

It is no secret that Mr. Aydlett wants to be governor. He will also be a candidate for Congress if he sees an opening. His desires have been whispered around the state for a long time and an effort was made to start a boom for him in Raleigh a few months ago at the time he gave a canvas-back duck dinner to the judges of the Supreme Court and about 30 other jurists of state-wide influence. In meantime Mr. Aydlett is still hoping to be elected President of the Baptist State Convention, anyhow.

N Y C MAIL

JAN 13 1919

Louisiana's Republican Delegate a White Man

Chicago, Jan. 13.—In the story of the proceedings of the Republican national committee, sent out from Chicago Friday night, January 10, it was erroneously stated that a negro had been seated as national committeeman from Louisiana. The man chosen for the position was Emile Kuntz, a well-known business man of New Orleans.

A negro candidate for the place was pointed out to the reporter by the stenographer of the committee as the man who had been chosen.

The negro in question was slated by his faction for the place, but subsequent investigation discloses the fact that he withdrew in favor of Mr. Kuntz at the last moment.

14,000 ATLANTANS ELIGIBLE TO VOTE

The Constitution 6-12-19

2,000 More Citizens Are Expected to Qualify for Bond and Tax Election Before Books Close for April 22.

Approximately 14,000 voters have registered for the municipal bond issue election and restoration of the tax rate to $1.50, according to information from County Tax Collector Lucian Harris' office Friday. This number, many believe, will be increased 2,000 more by the date when the registration books close, April 22.

Under the provisions of the amended state bond law the success of the election will require an affirmative vote from two-thirds of those voting, with the additional proviso that this two-thirds vote shall constitute a majority of the total registration.

Nightly meetings increasing in attendance and interest continue to be held in all wards of the city. Eighty meetings are mapped out for next week. Voters who are not reached at these gatherings will sooner or later receive personal calls from committees of canvassers.

One of the largest meetings to be held in connection with the campaign is to take place tonight at the Lee Street school, with speeches by Mayor Key, Dr. Kirkpatrick, Acting Superintendent Culver and others.

Another lively meeting will be held tonight at English Avenue school. W. H. Johnson, chairman of the Fifth ward organization, will preside.

Meetings in behalf of the bonds and tax rate restoration proposal are scheduled for next week at the following places:

Monday, Luckie street and Lucile avenue schools; Tuesday night, Tenth street school, Davis street school and Stewart avenue school; Wednesday, Forrest avenue school and Fraternity hall, 423½ Marietta street; Thursday night, East Atlanta school.

It is announced that the Stewart avenue school meeting Tuesday night will be under auspices of the Parent-Teacher association and that H. L. Troutman, member of the school board, and others will talk.

DALLAS TEXAS MORNING HERALD

FEBRUARY 25. 1919

Would Bar Negroes.

Oscar Calvert then stated he was opposed to this "curbstone agreement." He demanded the executive committee go on record of not indorsing any candidate, further stating he wanted the convention for whites only. He put this in the form of a motion, but his motion failed to receive a second. Again presenting the question of excluding all colored people he met with strong opposition from Committeeman Roark, who stated he had information that one member of the committee had agreed "to sell out."

NEWARK N J LEDGER

JANUARY 19. 1919

PROMINENT SPEAKERS FOR COLORED CONVENTION

A state convention of the New Jersey branch of the National Colored Voters' Association of America will be held Monday at the New Hope Baptist Church, on Sussex avenue and Dey streets, of which Rev. T. R. Redd is pastor. Rev. Dr. James K. Shields, president of the Anti-Saloon League; Hon. Everett Colby, Hon. Frank E. Davenport, Rev. Charles D. Douglass of Atlantic City, Rev. Dr. C. C. Jackson of New Brunswick, Rev. E. A. P. Cheek of East Orange, Rev. Dr. William Langfort of Red Bank and Rev. L. B. Ellerson of this city will speak.

THE FRANCHISE LAW

Reports coming from the office of the registrar by colored citizens is alarming indeed. If these colored men are speaking the truth, white men should remedy it. Many of them are citizens of many years in this city and their word is worthy of respect and consideration. Whether the officer has been instructed to so consider colored people, is a much debated question in the minds of those who understand the Franchise Law. The editor of this publication has in mind a young man who paid some $25.00 for his poll tax and who has lived in Birmingham for a long number of years, a property owner and recommended by a white man, according to his statement, and he is not yet registered, though he has applied for registration and was denied it. This kind of practice will not get us very far as a race, a community or a State. Justice can be done, and it is being done in many ways right here in Birmingham, and it can be done in the matter of registering worthy and faithful Negro men.

REGISTRATION BOOKS OPEN MONDAY

The Raleigh Enterprise

BOOKS WILL BE AT POLLING PLACE SATURDAYS

ONLY 2,401 VOTERS ON BOOKS

11-5-19

Registration books for the coming elections will be in the hands of the registrars and all who wish may examine them beginning Monday, 7 a. m. The announcement of opening of the books was made Saturday by City Clerk W. L. Dowell.

The books have been completely revised, and according to Mr. Dowell it is to the direct interest of every voter or would-be voter to examine the books and see if his name is on there, and correctly.

Registrars are required to be at polling places only on Saturdays during registration. The books will be in their possession from Monday to sunset April 12. Since there are two Saturdays in this registration period, April 5 and 12, the registrars will be at their polling places on those dates, from 7 a. m. to sunset.

Only 2,401 voters are o nthe books now, as they stand revised. Of these 2,014 are listed as white and 387 as colored. The detailed registration by precincts follows:

First Ward, First Division—White, 223; colored, 1; total, 224.

First Ward, Second Division—White, 314; colored, 5, total, 319.

Second Ward, First Division—White, 260, colored, 30; total, 290.

Second Ward, Second Division—White, 269, no colored.

Third Ward, First Division—White, 348; colored, 13; total, 361.

Third Ward, Second Division—White, 133; colored, 198, total, 331.

Fourth Ward, First Division—White, 287; colored, 3; total, 290.

Fourth Ward, Second Division—White, 180; colored 137; total, 317.

Totals—White, 2014; colored, 387, total, 2,401.

Registrars in the various precincts will return the books to the city clerk on the close of registration April 21. They will be open to registration for the general municipal election from April 22 to April 26 inclusive. April 11 to file. One has filed

Candidates are given until mid-so far, Charles L. Woodal for commissioner of public safety. The general election is on May 5.

Following are the polling places and registrars for all precincts:

1st Ward, 1st division—Harrington and Jones streets, I. M. Deaton.

1st ward, 2nd division—Salisbury and Johnson streets, Levi Gargis.

2nd ward, 1st division—Bloodworth and Lane streets, N. L. Barnes.

2nd ward, 2nd division—Person and Pace streets, E. H. Gattis.

3rd ward, 1st division—Blount and Hargett streets, J. M. Bryan.

3rd ward, 2nd division—Blount and Cabarrus streets, W. W. Fowler.

4th ward, 1st division—Fire House No. 1, A. H. Green.

4th ward, 2nd division—Fire House No. 2, W. P. Baker.

Race Candidates File Papers

Louisville

FOR PLACE ON BALLOT

MERCHANT AND WARLEY IN RACE TO STAY.

Last Monday William Warley, accompanied by Mr. Al A. Andrews, attorney, went to the County Clerk's office in the courthouse and filed the necessary papers to secure a place for Mr. Warley's name on the ballots for the primary, August 2. Mr. Warley is a candidate for the nomination on the Republican ticket for Representative from the 58th Legislative district which is the Tenth ward.

The only other entry for this place is Dr. Lewis Ryans, a white man, who has held the office two terms in succession.

LOUISVILLE

The ward is overwhelmingly colored and the time has come when Colored votersare thinking they should be represented in the law making bodies.

8-11-19

It is generally understood that Dr. Ryans is not so much wanted by the Republican bosses, but they prefer Dr. Ryans, white, to Mr. Warley, colored, and the rumor is that they will leave no stone unturned to defeat Warley.

The sentiment behind Warley is state wide and it is current rumor that if Warley is cheated or any dirty work is pulled off against him, that the ticket will suffer, as colored voters, not only in Louisville, but out in the state, will knife Morrow and the ticket if Warley is not given a square deal.

The Colored voters can nominate and elect him—if they fail to do so by their indifference or because they prefer a white man to one of their own race, no complaint can be made. But if the machine defeats Warley by any crooked or unfair methods Mr. E. P. Morrow will suffer the loss of many votes.

Dr. W. T. Merchant and Mr. Andrews filed papers for Dr. Merchant Tuesday. Dr. Merchant is a life long Republican and a party worker, is a candidate for the Republican nomination for Alderman in the August 2 primary.

He also can win if given the support of Colored voters. There are twelve Aldermen to be elected. It is reasonable and fair that the colored citizens should have one colored representative in the city council. They can have one by falling in behind Dr. Merchant.

For some weakkneed reasons the Republican bosses fear to recognize the Colored vote by appointive office and are just as fearful over allowing colored men to try for elective office. They cry "the time is not ripe" and it will hurt the ticket, but they do not hesitate to ask for the Colored vote. It is certain if they knife Merchant or Warley, the ticket will suffer heavily because hundreds of intelligent, independent thinking men of the race not only in Louisville, but out in the State, will give them knife for knife.

State Negro Ticket.

It is said that colored voters in the state will nominate candidates for congress and the state legislature. In this congressional district, there is said to be a disposition to put up a colored candidate, unless [illegible] should be a white Republican of victory independent candidate in the field. Colored voters of the Fourth and Fifth congressional districts, it is said, may nominate candidates.

Louisville Courier

"THE FOURTH CITY"

8-19-19

There is a deal of talk to the effect that such cities as Detroit and Cleveland are now claiming a larger population than St. Louis, and that they are depending upon the next U. S. Census report to prove their claim.

These cities are citing their cosmopolitan spirit as a winner. They point to St. Louis as being **too far South** to any longer hold the place of the Fourth City.

St. Louis is not too far South to be a great city, located as it is in the center of the great Mississippi Valley, the most fertile section in the United States. All that is needed is the spirit of the Metropolitan City—the spirit of progress.

There are two principal factors in this city that are largely responsible for the city's growth and progress, namely, the City Administration and the Chamber of Commerce.

There are certain practices here, from a civic standpoint, that these two bodies would do well to look into with a view of correction. We especially refer to the reported practice of some of the hotels of this city in consigning colored passengers to freight elevators, regardless of their business in these places. Chamber of Commerce, here is a job for you—GET BUSY. If you would keep the pace with the signs of the times and of a Metropolitan City—Act.

St. Louis lost in its bid for the Republican National Convention, not because of the color prejudice existing here, but had there been a real contest, the balance of power would have gone against her because of her "little practices."

The City Administration and law-making body will do well to see if such practices are not costing the city more than it gains to tolerate this un-American disease. St. Louis is no longer a village. To keep the pace with the progress of the times will require men of large visions. Big men must handle the destines of the people. Those who will have the backbone to stand for right and justice.

Political — 1919

Elections.

ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION

The Chicago Defender

Great Drive for Cash Objective Begins on Oct. 20, the Colonel's Birthday

10—11—19

Among the first plans laid by the Roosevelt Memorial Association, the organization which on Oct. 20 will set about raising $5,000,000 for the erection of suitable memorials to the great American, was the arrangement by which two Race men of national distinction, Robert R. Church of Memphis and R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee University, were made members of the general committee of the association. Col. William Boyce Thompson, president of the organization, felt that the scheme of raising this sum should include from the very first detailed plans whereby our people might contribute their pro rata share to the memorials built to the statesman who was so steadfast a friend to them for his entire public career.

PROMINENT MEN

The leaders in the association, among them William H. Taft, Major-General Wood, Coleman du Pont, Governor James P. Goodrich, Governor Frank O. Lowden, George W. Perkins, J. Ogden Armour and Julius Rosenwald, will conduct the "drive" over a week, concluding it on Oct. 27, the Colonel's birthday. One of the principal officials in the organization said to a representative of "The Defender" recently that Col. Roosevelt always felt a particular satisfaction in having been the first occupant of the White House to invite Booker T. Washington to luncheon within its portals. He felt no special virtue in so doing, for he admired the great educator and thinker exceedingly and desired a better acquaintance with him, but he enjoyed honoring merit whenever and wherever it was possible.

In every state in the union a committee of Race men have been chosen to administer the collection of the fund and upon their success depends the greatest hope of the association, namely, that all races, political parties and peoples shall share equally in the tribute to the man who was American before anything else.

THE STATE CHAIRMEN

The state chairmen are: Alabama, R. R. Moton; Arkansas, Dr. Fred Lytes; California, J. W. Bass; Colorado, Thos. J. Bell; Connecticut, Geo. W. Crawford; Delaware, Dr. S. G. Elbert; District of Columbia, Judge R. H. Terrell; Florida, W. W. Andrews; Georgia, Henry L. Johnson; Illinois, Robert S. Abbott; Indiana, Dr. S. H. Furniss; Iowa, S. Joe Brown; Kansas, Nick Chiles; Kentucky, Dr. E. E. Underwood; Louisiana, Walter L. Cohen; Maryland, George A. Watty; Massachusetts, William H. Lewis; Michigan, Robert C. Barnes; Minnesota, William R. Morris; Mississippi, Perry W. Howard; Missouri, Dr. Chas. H. Phillips; Nebraska, Rev. J. Albert Williams; New Jersey, Oliver Randolph; North Carolina, Bishop George W. Clinton; Ohio, Jos. T. Jones; Oklahoma, A. J. Smitherman; Oregon, E. D. Cannady; Pennsylvania, Andrew Stevens; Rhode Island, Filmore Punnell; South Carolina, Dr. J. R. Levy; Tennessee, A. A. Felding; Texas, R. L. Smith; Virginia, John Mitchell, Jr.; Washington, I. H. Norris; West Virginia, T. Giles Nutter.

In several states the chairmen already are planning for a conference on the campaign, and it is not improbable that a meeting of the chairmen themselves will be called.

NEWARK N J NEWS

JANUARY 15, 1919

Program that Omits but Little Filed for Colored Voters' Body

An ambitious program is mapped out for the National Independent Civil and Political Colored Voters' Association of America, for which incorporation papers were filed today in the county clerk's office. This is it, as announced in the certificate of incorporation:

"To crystallize among colored people in the United States a sentiment for constructive action on all questions touching their political, industrial and social welfare; to stimulate independent political activity among groups of voters in various localities for the purpose of homogeneous action on vital questions affecting the general welfare of the colored race; to develop colored political leaders throughout the United States who will teach the colored voters to so focus their strength as to swing a preponderant mass of opinion on the side of remedial legislation against discriminatory laws; to encourage the publication of newspapers, magazines and other periodicals having for their purpose the creating of an active sentiment against lynch law and mob violence; in short, to train the masses of colored people to unite on all large questions having for their object the elevation of the race on common matters conducive to the general welfare."

The new organization is to have its headquarters at 261 Mulberry street. The trustees named for the first year are: Rev. Sylvester L. Corrothers, Rev. John H. McDavis, Rev. Terry R. Redd, Rev. Thomas T. Tucker, Thomas Cooper, Walter Darden and William Jackson.

BIRMINGHAM [illegible]

APRIL 12, 1919

LOWNDES POLITICIANS ARE SEEKING NEGRO VOTE

VALDOSTA, GA.—An election to decide upon a bond issue of half million dollars for Lowndes county will be called by the county commissioners when they assemble Monday next. The date for the election will be Wednesday, May 28, and the commisioners have given notice that this step will be taken and the date set as named.

In connection with the approaching election, which will include also that for sheriff, it is noticed within the last four days that a large number of negroes are registering, showing that there is unusual activity among the candidates to secure the negro vote. This will be the first election in many years in which the negro element has had any particular part and they will make the most of it no doubt.

COLORED VOTE LARGE

RICHMOND VA. JOURNAL

DECEMBER 10, 1919

Organization Appealed to Them to Pay Taxes and Register

One of the reasons for the enlarged list of possible voters in this city has been found. There is an organization of colored men known as the National Race Congress, and it has branches in every state and county. This body is taking an interest in matters political, a thing which the colored people in Virginia have not done in any considerable number since the new Constitution requiring the payment of poll taxes in order to vote. This city has a representative, H. H. Price, and he has been seeking to arouse the colored voters. A circular giving full and complete instructions in the payment of poll taxes, the years for which payments are to be made, with the complete information regarding new voters, etc., was issued and circulated among the negro eligibles. The effect of this appeal was seen in the large number of colored men who went to the treasurer's office and settled their accounts.

This circular appears to have been widely distributed, and the information contained in it was correct in every particular. In addition to the digest of the law regarding the payment of poll taxes, the reverse side of the circular carried a complete list of the registrars, their residence, their precincts and instructions for the men after paying their poll taxes to have their names entered on the polling lists, with explicit directions as to taking along their tax receipts to show that they are entitled to vote.

It is believed that several times the number of colored voters heretofore on the books will be found there the coming spring, and they will be in a position to vote for councilmen, aldermen, mayor and all other city officers in the general election. It may be that there will be an "independent" ticket in the field.

POLL TAXES

The Journal

Local Union No. 1904, Pile Driver and Dock Builders of Norfolk, Va., went on record as favoring the proposal to launch an extensive campaign urging every member of the local to pay their poll taxes and qualify to vote in future elections. Not only did the local favor this plan, but they sent their secretary, R. A. Pryor, to the armory building to assist the members in paying their taxes. After going to the Clerk of the Corporation Court and paying their back taxes, they were sent to the office of the Commissioner of Revenue to be assessed. It seems that some of our people did not understand why this should be done. Had not it been for the action of this local, a good many of our pepole would have been left out. However this was explained to every body with whom he came in contact.

After getting in touch with Mr. B. G. Tunstall and A. P. Pannil, arrangements were made to take care of the hundreds of union men paying their taxes. This was done very satisfactory and the colored people of Norfolk should feel proud of having an organization among them willing and ready to do what they can for better conditions among our people. This local was commended by Mr. B. G. Tunstall and Mr. A. P. Pannil who rendered every assistance they could towards the colored men. This local has had a prosperous year under the leadership of Mr. W. H. McCoy and with the hundreds of members paying their taxes and new members coming in, the outlook for the future is bright. It is hoped that the citizens league among the colored men will soon get together and get in touch with the men who have paid their taxes.

PHILADELPHIA PA RECORD

FEBRUARY 17, 1919

NEGROES PLAN NEW PARTY

South Carolina Movement Believed to Have That Purpose.

Special to "The Record."

Columbia, S. C., Feb. 17.—Negroes of South Carolina are working for the formation of a new political party, it is believed, although a semi-political convention of negroes held in Columbia recently gave indorsement to the Union Republican party, leaving a broad loophole, however, to bolt. A resolution was passed reaffirming allegiance to the Union Republican party, "or any other political organization that will give us the rights to which we are entitled."

Bishop Chappelle, who was a leading figure in the convention, declared in a speech that there are thousands of people in South Carolina who want to see two parties. Some of these, he said, are white men who are anxiously awaiting an opportunity to break away from the Democratic fold and lead the negroes in political conquest. Chappelle said he wanted to see the negro wielding the balance of power between rival factions of the Democratic party, and urged that the resolutions of loyalty to the Republican party with qualifications, be so worded that it would "not offend Democrats."

The convention sent delegations to wait on Governor Cooper to urge that negroes be represented on Boards of School Trustees, and another to the State Railroad Commission to present a petition for better railway service for negroes.

Some excitement has been created among the negroes by the inclusion of a paragraph in the resolutions calling on negro ministers to urge the negroes to qualify themselves for franchise. Some of the negroes do not think the negro ministers should make themselves political leaders. The resolution of political loyalty, with the qualifying clause finally adopted, reads:

"Be it resolved that every member of this conference, each for himself and for those whom he represents, here pledge anew his loyalty to the Union Republican party, or any other political organization that will give us the rights to which we are entitled."

THE SOLDIER AND HIS VOTE.

The Montgomery Advertiser

5—18—19

Election managers, we suspect, will interpret, in a liberal spirit, the severe electoral laws of Alabama, when returned soldiers who have served in the armies of their country come up to vote and nobody will criticise them for their liberality.

Under the letter of the law, the soldier who was fighting in France, might be disfranchised because he had not paid his poll tax while he was in the army. And yet, the spirit of the law clearly intends that he should have exemption from poll tax. The law exempts from the payment of poll tax any member of the Alabama National Guard. He is given that privilege merely because he renders a more or less patriotic service in belonging to the Guard and in holding himself ready to serve should disorder break out in his State. It would be inconceivable that, the law which remits the poll tax of a young man who has no more arduous duty as a guardsman, than going to camp for two weeks every summer, should deprive a maimed soldier who had served his State and country in France, of his right to cast a ballot.

We suspect that the election managers will lose no time in deciding that any man who went up against the Germans in France, and who risked his life to preserve his government and the institutions of his people, shall be permitted to deposit his vote unchallenged. Certainly the spirit of the constitutional and statutory law as it exists, is to give the soldier ample opportunity for voting; this purpose is plainly indicated by the exemption made in favor of the members of the only armed forces of the State.

The question, should it arise, will first arise in Montgomery, where a municipal election will be held Monday, and where doubtless soldiers returned from France will present themselves to vote. Will these men, who offered themselves for the honor and glory of their country be denied the ballot, because they did not pay their poll tax while they were in France? As a commonwealth, can the State of Alabama say to its fighting men: "You were good enough to carry a gun and fight for us, but you can not vote because you did not pay your poll tax while you were in France?"

There is much injustice and harshness in our primary and election laws. They demand revision. It is absurd, for instance, to allow only a few days every two years in which a new voter can register and qualify himself to vote. It is more absurd, to disfranchise a man who braved shot, shell and poison gas in the fields of France because he does not have a poll tax receipt.

Election managers are usually men of common sense, and in marking the line between the letter and the spirit of the law, if they are influenced at all, it will be by a spirit of sound patriotism. We cannot fancy them ruling that the poll tax receipt of a slacker is a more powerful document than the honorable discharge of an American soldier.

The Legislature will doubtless do all in its power to remedy the wrong done soldiers by the exact letter of the law, but even the powers of the Legislature are limited. And Montgomery's election will be held before any legislative action is taken. If a discharged soldier's vote is not challenged by an election manager or watcher it will be counted. Believing in the spirit rather than in the letter of the law The Advertiser, for one, would not have a word of criticism to any election manager who said to an American soldier: "Your honorable discharge from the army is your credential as an elector. Put your ballot in the box."

NEW ORLEANS ITEM-PICAYUNE
DECEMBER 3, 1919

Negro Longshoremen Pay $1074 in 1919 Poll Taxes

Nearly every negro longshoreman in New Orleans, through the Longshoremen's Protective Union and Benevolent Association, has paid his 1919 poll tax. Albert Workman, president, sent to the city treasurer Tuesday a check for $1074 for the payment of the members' poll taxes. Workman says this is done each year by the organization, but the payment this year was the largest in the history of the association.

The organization also provided the negro Old Folk Home, Widows' Faith Home, Freedmen's Widows' Home, Lafon Home and the Liners' Home with one ton of coal, which is customary each year. A check for $285 was sent to the Widows' Faith Home to help pay off its indebtedness on the building and a lot was purchased and deeded to the Providence Hospital.

On Thanksgiving Day, according to Workman, the association gave to all their old and decrepit members $5 as a Thanksgiving present. Other officers of the association are: George H. Turner, secretary, and Arnold L. Moss, treasurer.

DES MOINES IA CAPITAL
MARCH 5, 1919

NEGROES ASK FOR SCHOOL ASSISTANCE

Members of both factions in the school board fight spoke before a meeting of the colored people of the city in a hall at 1223 Crocker street Tuesday evening.

The colored people demanded of these candidates that they use their influence to do away with discrimination against Negro children in athletics, and to place more Negro men on the school board payroll. Dr. W. H. Lowry, who presided over the meeting, declared that one of the most important issues of the present campaign, in the minds of Des Moines colored people is the education of their race thru the 1,000 colored children now in the public schools

WHY INDEED?

There ought not to be any surprise manifested on the part of anyone as to the present agitation going on among the Negroes of this country for better economical and political conditions. More than fifty years of freedom; educated in some of the best schools and seminaries in this country and in Europe; engaged in business enterprises of various kinds; contributing millions of dollars to the conduct of the great war, in bonds, Red Cross and other activities, besides sending thousands of young men, the flower of the race, to battle in foreign lands, why should anything else but a desire to participate in the activities of government and all other economic and civic conditions?

Why should the Negro continue to be represented by white men in all the departments of government? Why should all of the officers of the courts from policeman to Judge be white men, when the Negro is from one tenth to one twelfth of the population? In elections and appointments to political offices one can see the names of almost every nationality under the sun except that of the colored man. In every effort for civic uplift all races, are, as a rule, called upon as representatives, but the Negro never. The Negro contributes his share to the good of the commonwealth in the shape of taxes and contributions, and yet recognition is never accorded him. Why should he be taxed without representation? Why should he be denied representation on boards where he has just as much at stake as other people? Why should he be continually ignored in all the things that go to make up the welfare and benefit of the community?

And so his dissatisfaction in reference to these matters is what is bringing about this unrest and continual agitation for better conditions. All of the efforts in the way of segregation, jim crowism, lynchings and mobs will not change his desire and craving for better conditions. It is a matter of impossibility to force the Negro back into anti-bellum and pre-war conditions, any more than it was for the man who opened the jar to imprison again the Geni which came out of it. All the Negro asks that he be treated as a man with the same chances and opportunities of all other men. Then if he cannot measure up to the requirements it is back to the slime pits for him and he will have no one to blame but himself.

BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE

Statement of Representative Ross of Onio on the floor of the House Monday that were it not for race prejudice in the South that keeps Negroes from voting, that section of the country would not be solidly Democratic, drew from Representative Oliver, of Alabama, the retort that both Republican and Democratic leaders in his state opposed the appointment of Emmet J. Scott in the War Department and the appointment of colored officers for colored troops.

Mr. Wood, of Indiana broke in upon the dialogue to say that both Mr. Scott, whom he mistakenly declared was as "black as coal," yet was made Assistant Secretary of War, and another special representative who went to Europe on the George Washington, Major Moton (likewise said to have been as black as the ace of spades) were recommended to President Wilson by CONGRESSMAN HEFLIN OF ALABAMA.

Some day, before it is too late both Democrats and Republicans in Congress will get together and discuss the question of the voteless man in the South without considering it a joke, and without reservations as to the voter's color.

REGISTER OR BUST

This Saturday will be the last chance for men who have not registered as voters in the city to place their names on the polling books. Failure to do so will rob one of his right to vote for Governor and other candidates in November. It will also mean that such delinquents will be unable to vote in the primaries which will elect delegates to the National Conventions next spring.

There is no class of citizenry that should value the right to vote more than the colored people. Wrongs are to be righted, privileges are to be secured and the ballot is the most effective weapon to be used for accomplishing beneficial results.

The colored voters of Maryland should be intensely interested in the election of the State ticket his fall. It means much, not only for State, but will aid greatly in helping to bring about a nathional victory next year and remove the Southern Democrats from that vantage point where they have had so much opportunity to scoff at and refuse fairplay and democracy to the Negro during the past seven years.

If you prize your citizenship and have not registered, there will be a polling booth open Saturday afternoon and evening until 10 p. m. right near your home.

WILMINGTON DEL EVE
JANUARY 15

"Recognizing" the Negro.

It is apparent that the recent ebullition of wrath and indignation by a large number of Negro followers of the Republican party of Delaware over the lack of recognition extended to its Negro allies by the party is having its effect. Around the county court house, when the Republican officials chosen at the November election assumed their offices, the first of the year, strenuous endeavors were put forth by party leaders to secure the appointment of some Negroes as clerks in the offices.

The Republican majority members of the House of Representatives and State Senate at Dover, at their caucuses, last week, gave "recognition" to the Negro voters by naming two of them for telephone messengers, one for each house. All the other places, however, were filled by white Republicans. The office of telephone messenger is comparatively insignificant. In fact, it is almost superfluous.

But something had to be done. The Negro voters were becoming aroused and not disposed to continue their solid support of the Republican party without adequate representation in the distribution of official favors. Whether these two crumbs, so grudgingly doled out at Dover, will settle the uprising remains to be seen. It is very doubtful.

Representative Covington Cautions the Legislators On the Suffrage Vote

Editor Constitution: I wish to commend your editorial of this date relative to the action of certain members of the general assembly who seek to put the legislature on record as opposing the suffrage amendment to the federal constitution. Also, Mr. Hollomon's very able article on the same subject, as it appears on your editorial page.

As you both say, in effect, no action of this kind will have the slightest effect on this nation-wide movement. In fact, every citizen of Georgia might go on record as opposing it, and it would not defer the conferring of suffrage on all the women of the country by one day. In fact, such action by Georgia will not affect in the slightest degree the action of her sister states of the south. Texas ratified last week, and Arkansas and Tennessee will ratify tomorrow.

Our standing among our sister states of the union is that of the most reactionary state of all. We came near failing to ratify the income tax amendment, it being necessary for President Slaton to break a tie vote in order to get it through the senate. We failed to pass the amendment providing for the election of United States senators by a direct vote of the people. In that case, it was found that the influence of the Empire State of the South was rather negligible. I think it was Utah that followed our lead, then.

And, by our action as to the last-named amendment, we lost a cabinet minister's place in President Wilson's cabinet.

We cannot expect to sit down at the table with the forward-looking statesmen and sections whose hands are on all the future, if we continue a policy of obstruction, while we babble the meaningless formulas of a by-gone age.

W. A. COVINGTON.
Moultrie, Ga., July 3, 1.

Political—1919.
Elections

ne Parting of the Ways" Where Will the Republican Party in Ohio Stand?

The Cleveland Advocate
EDITORIAL
4-12-19.

We waited patiently during the past ten days for some glad tidings from Columbus about the Beaty Civil Rights Bill, but we were doomed to disappointment. The only news that leaked through is rather disconcerting. It reports that the bill has been placed at the foot of the House Calendar.

* * *

Now, Colored people of Ohio, here is the exact situation:

The House of Representatives at Columbus has a majority of Republicans, as has also the Senate. These gentlemen belong to the party with which you are aligned. Your votes helped to give this party the working majority in the Legislature which it now can use to good advantage.

* * *

To be more exact, if the Republican party wants the Beaty bill to become law, there need not be any consternation on our part about the bill. On the other hand, if the party is opposed, the bill will fail now, but we shall have our day of reckoning in which to even up things.

* * *

At any rate, we want a show-down on the matter. We want to know on which side the Republican party's influence is lined up. Whether with those who desire that we—150,000 of us in this great state—receive our full rights, or with the hoodlums who fight to deny us equal privileges.

* * *

We had hoped to steer clear of party lines in this fight, and demand the passage of this bill on the broad ground of Justice, but we feel our bridge slipping from under us, and we are sending out the S. O. S. call for our party's lifeboat.

* * *

We know that the Republican party has the power to pass the Beaty bill at once, if it only cares to.

* * *

And now we have come to the parting of the ways. If the Beaty bill fails, we shall be forced to understand that the Republican party in Ohio does not give a "tinker's dam" for the Colored people, their desires nor demands for justice and **fair play.**

If the bill passes we shall gladly realize that our fight is the party's fight, and our just cause their cause, and vice versa.

We await the decision of our party leaders!

New York Age
12-4-19

COL. CHAS. W. FILLMORE
Appointed New York Auditor of the State's Income Tax Bureau

RESOLUTIONS OF THE CIVIC AND POLITICAL LEAGUE OF COLORED REPUBLICANS OF KENTUCKY.

The Louisville Leader
4-19-19

Whereas, We recognize the fact democracy depends upon every voter realizing the sacredness of the ballot as the emblem of a free man's honor.

Resolved, That we urge upon every Negro voter the necessity of taking a more vital interest in the political affairs of their respective counties. We recommend the formation of a civic and political league in every county and district for the purpose of conserving and promoting the civic and political interests of the Negro voters therein.

In view of the unyielding loyalty and unswerving patriotism of our race we believe that the Negro is entitled to a just share of democracy. We believe in those principles of democracy enunciated by Thomas Jeierson in that sublime utterance: "We believe all men are created free and equal, endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; among these are life, lib-

(Concluded on Page 4.)

incomplete

IN THE GALLERY OF LAW-MAKERS

DIVISION OF PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Political - 1919 Elections.

BONDS AUTHORIZED UNDER THE RULING OF CITY ATTORNEY

Money Will be Spent for Waterworks Plant, Motorizing the Fire Department Cyclorama Building and Electric Plant—Tax Rate Fight May Go to Legislature—Increase Was Defeated by Only 134 Votes Out of Approximately 5,000 Cast—Many Negroes Opposed Plan.

Under the ruling given out by City Attorney James L Mayson, the citizens of Atlanta yesterday authorized the issue of $1,000,000 in bonds to be used in various municipal improvements. They refused, however, to restore the tax rate from $1.25 to $1.50 per hundred dollars, defeating the proposal by a narrow margin.

The total vote cast on the bonds, with reference to each item upon which the people voted, was as follows:

Vote for Bonds.

For waterworks, 4,047; against, 1,042; crematory, for 3,589; against, 1,169; fire department, for 4,036, against, 1,012; Cyclorama, for 3,898; against, 1,167.

The vote on the tax increase question was 2,411 for and 2,545 against, making a majority of 134 against the increase.

According to the ruling of City Attorney James L. Mayson, the bonds went over the top by a good margin, and it is believed that, in view of the fact that the tax rate increase was defeated by such a small vote, and that a solid Negro vote was said to have been polled against it, that it stands a good chance to pass by the general assembly.

The big Negro vote polled against the bonds and the tax increase was due, it is believed, to be a misapprehension.

The fact, however, that the vote was so close, when considered with the solid opposition of the Negroes, served to show that many of the Atlanta people desire the change in order that more revenue may be provided the city, and leaders for the proposition has more than a fighting chance before the legislature.

Close Vote a Surprise.

The closeness of the vote came as a surprise even to the backers of the tax increase, as predictions were emphatically made all during the day that the increase question would be snowed under.

Questions arose with reference the number of votes necessary to carry the bonds, opinions varying with reference to the comparative number of votes that would be necessary with reference to the registration; but according to the ruling of City Attorney James L. Mayson, who declares two-thirds of the voters voting in the last municipal election are necessary to put the bonds over, there seems no doubt of the bonds having won the day.

Mr. Mayson's Opinion.

The opinion delivered by Mr. Mayson with reference to the bond election is as follows:

"The City of Atlanta requested the legislature, at its last session, to submit an amendment to the constitutional provisions referring to bond elections asking that it be so amended that two-thirds of those voting will be sufficient, provided it was a majority of the registered voters.

"The legislature put this amendment in the constitutional provision but provided a repeal of the provisions calling for special registrations for bond elections.

"In my opinion, this leaves us without any municipal system of registration for bond elections and, therefore, we must return to the law as it existed before such registrations were provided for.

"Under this law, which is still a statute, we arrive at the number of voters required by referring to the tally sheets of the last municipal election, vote. Under this, if two-thirds in number of the vote recorded at the last municipal election in favor of bonds in the present election, I think they would be passed. In other words, we arrive at the number of qualified voters by referring to the tally sheets at the last municipal election.

"However, there is a difference of opinion on this subject and some attorneys hold that, notwithstanding the repeal of special registration for bond elections, the language retained in the amendment which provides that two-thirds must be a majority of the registered voters means that a majority of those registered must vote for the bonds and this majority must be two-thirds of those voting.

"We Have No System.

"The reason I have not adopted this view is that we have no system by which to arrive at the number of registered voters, our municipal system being abolished, and it certainly would not mean a majority of all those who have heretofore registered, because all those who have heretofore registered are not qualified to vote unless they have paid their taxes up to the present year. In other words, being registered does not qualify for voting without the payment of such taxes and, hence, the provision would not be enforceable, if given this construction.

"Another view is that the registration used in city elections can be used as the method of arriving at the qualified voters in the bond elections but, again, this could not be accepted for the reason that many cities have no system of registration and, hence, there could be no vote on bonds in such cities at all, under this construction. Besides the amendment does not say so, but negatives special registrations for bond elections and impliedly all municipal regulations with reference to registration so far as it affects such elections.

"Therefore, under the constitutional amendment, supposing the legislature intended to amend the former constitutional provisions, I have adopted the construction first stated, as being the most reasonable and as giving force to all the parts of the amendment. Under this construction, all voters must be registered, and we arrive at the necessary majority by the law as it stood before our special registration was repealed."

Vote in December Election.

The total vote in the December election was 3,571, two-thirds of which is 2,380, and the smallest vote cast for any of the bonds in Wednesday's election was 3,859 for and 1,169 against, making a majority of 2,680 given the crematory bonds, or nearly 300 more than necessary under the city attorney's ruling.

The vote in the bond election was a very large one when the heavy downpour of rain is considered. The rain fell in torrents a greater part of the afternoon, which kept many of the 11,056 registered voters away from the polls.

Passed by Legislature.

The law under which the present bonds will be issued was passed by the last general assembly. The statute, in part, reads as follows:

The Bond Law.

Bond Elections; Number of Votes. No.469.

An Act to amend Paragraph 1, Sec. 7, Article 7, of the Constitution of the State of Georgia by inserting between the words "thereof" and the word "at" as they occur in the tenth line of said paragraph, the following, "voting" so as to authorize any county, municipal corporation, or political division of this state to incur any new debt with the assent "of two-thirds of the qualified voters of such county, municipal corporation or political division voting at an election for that purpose, to be held as may be prescribed by law.

Section 1.—Be it enacted by the general assembly of the State of Georgia, and it is hereby enacted by the same, that Par. 1, Sec. 7, Art. 7, of the Constitution of this state be, and the same is hereby amended by inserting between the "thereof" and the word "at" as they occur in the tenth line of said paragraph, the following, "voting, provided said two-thirds so voting shall be a majority of the registered voters, and provided further that all laws, charter provisions and ordinances heretofore passed or in action providing special registration of the voters of counties, municipal corporations and other political divisions of the state, to pass upon issuance of bonds by such counties, municipal corporations and other political divisions are hereby declared to be null and void and the general assembly shall hereafter have no power to pass or enact any law providing for such special registration, but the validity of any and all bond issues by such counties, municipal corporations or other political division made prior to January 1, 1918, shall not be affected thereby.

The bond issue will be certified to and when ratified by the superior court, according to law, the bonds will be sold and the money applied to the various improvements.—Atlanta Constitution.

BIG NEGRO VOTE AGAINST BONDS IS PERIL TO ELECTION

ATLANTA GEORGIAN MARCH

Friends of Progressive Issues Rush Efforts to Bring Out All Voters.

Many votes against the bond issue and tax increase by Atlanta negroes seriously threatens the success of those elections, it developed Wednesday within a few hours after the polls opened, and friends of the two progressive issues began making extra efforts to bring out the full strength of the registered white voters. A stand against the two propositions by a strong proportion of white voters also appeared likely to endanger them.

At noon, John S. McClelland, acting Mayor during the absence of Mayor Key, issued the following statement to The Georgian:

Negroes Oppose Bonds.

"It is reported that negroes are voting in large numbers against the bonds. This, taken in connection with the reports that certain white people have been lobbying around negro churches urging them to vote against bonds, and misrepresenting to them that the white people would receive the benefit of the bonds and the negroes bear the burdens, would make it appear that some influence or influences are being brought to bear to crush the bond issue.

"I wish, in the absence of the Mayor, to urge the people of this city who love Atlanta to go to the polls and vote for the bonds and save their city from a dire calamity."

Open Until 7 o'Clock.

The polls will be open until 7 o'clock Wednesday night, and all friends of the bond issue and the tax increase, or either, are urged to leave their work or their homes and cast their votes before that hour. A failure to vote is the same as a vote against the bonds.

Attention was again called to the fact that any man may vote his sentiments on any one of the proposed bond issues—for or against the waterworks bonds, for or against the cyclorama bonds, for or against the fire department bonds, for or against the electric plant bonds. He may vote for or against the tax increase, which is entirely separate from the bond election. Because a voter is opposed to any one or two of the proposals offers no reason why one should permit the others to fail for lack of his vote.

Secret Propaganda.

Secret propaganda against the bond issue, carried on largely among the negroes at their churches, was reported Wednesday. Negroes had registered heavily for the election.

The pastor of the Mount Sinai Baptist Church, negro, reported to Mayor Key's office Wednesday that two white men visited his church Sunday night, contributed liberally to the church collection, and after the services called a meeting of members and church officers, which they addressed, urging that they vote against the bonds and ask their friends to join them on the ground that the issue was against the poor man's interests.

Voting began promptly at 7 o'clock, as the busines men and workers stopped at the polls on their way to work. In most of the wards, it was reported that the vote was disappointing because of the rain. The total registration had reached 11,056 when it closed Tuesday night.

An indication of the extremely light vote cast was found in the following figures of tatal vote in the precincts named up to noon:

Two-A, 160; 6-A, 158; 7-A, 125; 7-B, 40; 8-B, 25; 10-A, 47; 10-B, 50.

Two separate elections were being held, though the boxes were close together and in the same room. One was the election on $1,000,000 of city bonds—for waterworks, Cyclorama building, fire department motorization and an electric plant at the city crematory. The other was the expression of public opinion on the increase in the city tax rate from $1.25 to $1.50.

A majority of voters only is required to carry the tax increase proposal, which is only an expression of public opinion, as the taxes can be increased only by act of the Legislature. To carry any one of the bond issues, two-thirds of the votes cast must be in favor of the issue, and this two-thirds must amount to a majority of the qualified voters in the city.

Registration Heavy.

Tuesday witnessed the largest registration in the city's history for a bond election, Walter Taylor, City Clerk, announced Tuesday night at the special session of Council called to declare on the completed registration lists.

More than 3,000 voters registered Tuesday alone, and while it is admitted that many of these were for the purpose of opposing the tax increase, optimism in favor of the bond election is evident everywhere.

Tax Rate Low Here.

Mr. Orme expressed regret that there will be active opposition to the tax increase. Atlanta, he said, has a smaller rate of bonded indebtedness per capita than any other city in the country, but at the same time her tax rates are lower.

"Even if we should declare another bond issue raising the total amount to $5,000,000," Mr. Orme continued, "it will necessitate $400,000 annually to pay the interest on the bonds, and where will this come from if not from increased taxation.

"The real estate owners of Atlanta are more vitally concerned than any other body of men in an increased tax rate. It means better schools, and what is the first question asked by a person preparing to move to the city, 'What kind of schools have you?'

"The opposition of the real estate men to the tax increase is cutting their own throats, for it is designed mainly to give Atlanta better schools."

Should the bond issue fail, the consensus of opinion in Council is that tax assessments will be increased to provide the necessary funds for the city institutions to operate. Unanimous opposition to this is expressed by Council, for under an increased assessment the county and State will get a percentage of the increase, whereby in the tax increase the city gets the full benefit of the increased revenue.

All city Councilmen will be engaged throughout the day at the polls urging the voters to carry the bonds and tax increase. Some members, however, have announced their intention of working for the bonds and against the tax increase, notably among these being J. H. Ewing.

Teachers Expect 50 Cents of New Tax

The Atlanta Teachers' Association has issued a final appeal for the support of the increased tax rate in Atlanta, urging the approval Wednesday of a rate of $1.50 in order that the public schools may be improved. The card also answers the recent advertisement of Atlanta real estate men opposing the tax raise. It is signed by Miss Julia Riordan, chairman of the publicity committee of the association, and is as follows:

"We are glad to see that members of the Atlanta real estate board are worrying over the rent problem. Tenants who have been paying higher prices for homes and steam-heated apartments have been worrying about rent problems for two years, since the fire swept away a large portion of Atlanta and gave the property owners an excuse for going up on their rent time after time, until rent charges reached such proportions that legislation is urgently needed to protect tenants from further raises that will make it impossible for many people to live in Atlanta.

"Indeed, there are hundreds of people who are now living in the small communities around Atlanta because they have been unable to meet the advances in rent which property owners have made during the past two years.

"No tax increase did this.

"There has been, and still is, such a demand for houses and apartments in Atlanta that landlords have asked and received rentals never dreamed of in 1913.

"Property owners in Atlanta can, therefore, well afford to meet the slight increase in taxes that they will have to bear if the tax rate is restored. They should be the last to fight this movement since they, more than any other class of citizens, are reaping material benefit from the city.

"In their advertisements, the Atlanta real estate board states that the basis of tax value is now 70 per cent, but they forgot to mention that if the tax rate is restored, it will be put back to its former figure of 60 per cent.

"Of course, the rich man is not so vitally interested in the preservation of the public schools as the poor man. The children of the rich are sure of the best education that money can buy, while the poor man's only hope for his children lies in the public schools. It is to his interest, therefore, to see that the public schools are kept up to the highest point of efficiency.

"However, this is a matter that vitally concerns the entire community, and rich man and poor man should stand together and work together for any measure that will so materially benefit the schools as the restoration of the tax rates. It may be well, too, to remind those who have expressed themselves in favor of a special school tax of 50 cents that it will be a comparatively easy matter to secure this division of the city's funds after the tax rate is secured.

"If the people wish such a division, they can certainly get it!"

TO FIGHT LILY WHITE PARTY IN MARYLAND

(Special to The New York Age)

Baltimore, Md.—With the announcement by Ovington E. Weller that he will be a candidate for the Republican nomination for the United States Senate next May, a red-hot fight is in prospect. Former Governor Phillips Lee Goldsborough, will be among those opposed to the Weller candidacy.

Colored voters in Maryland will insist on at least three delegates to the next Republican National Convention. They are tired of being sidetracked by the Lily White element in the party. The fact that white Republicans ignored the race in the recent campaign caused Harry W. Nice to lose the governorship by 165 votes.

MAYOR GREETED AS 'BROTHER' BY COLORED VOTERS

CHICAGO [illegible]
MARCH 25, 1919

Compares Self to Lincoln at Pekin Theater Meeting.

Mayor Thompson climaxed four meetings last night by addressing 700 colored citizens in the Pekin theater, Twenty-seventh and State streets. It was almost 12 o'clock when the mayor arrived, but all seats were filled and many persons were standing.

"I always feel at home, here in the Second ward," the mayor began. "I feel as though I were among friends."

"You're our brother!" cried a voice from the second row.

Amid general laughter the mayor remained grave.

"That's no jest," he said. "Enemies have tried to divide us—they are trying to divide us now, but we have always stood together and we always will. I've given you a square deal and you've given a square deal to me."

Just Paying a Visit.

The mayor attributed the attempted division to the editor of "the lying, thieving newspapers," and continued:

"Since I first entered public life you have been my friends. I do not hope to make a vote tonight. I am just visiting with you, but I wish to warn you that united you stand, divided you fall. Vote as a unit, and you will protect yourselves from your enemies; lose your solidarity and you will fall prey to them.

"You will remember when your mayor stood alone against the world as a champion of free speech; how I refused to forbid the meeting of the People's Council of Democracy and Terms of Peace, though the executives of other cities had closed their gates to them on the ground that they would utter sedition.

For the Constitution.

"I upheld the constitution and I will continue to uphold the constitution. I will protect the weak against the strong. As long as you deal fairly with me I will deal fairly with you.

"I have given the colored voters a fair representation among my appointees, and I have never had to be ashamed of any of the men of your race I have named to office."

The mayor related a story in which he was described as "the second Abraham Lincoln," and great applause ensued. He described Maclay Hoyne as a "safeblower"; he attacked Sweitzer as the recipient of corporation campaign contributions.

"And now," he concluded, "go out and get as many ballots in the box as you can."

Prolonged handclapping ensued.

"Organization for "Advancement" o Colored People Led by Wilson Pluggers."

The Daily Herald
2-24-19

"Officered by democrats and socialists who are cheek by jowl with an administration dominated by southern democratic leaders, an organization known as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People seems to be busily engaged throughout the country in saving the Negro vote for the new socialist-democracy. The very wrongs committed against Negroes, especially in the matter of lynching, are being used by this oranization to work up support for the elements which commit them. The propaganda work of this organization is being carried on in northern states and, under careful camouflage, is calculated to split the Negro vote in behalf of the democratic-socialist combination for which the administration stands.

At Work In Ohio.

Mary White Ovington, chairman of the board of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, a socialist and Wilson supporter, has recently been at work in Ohio It was recently announced that through the efforts of the socialist-democratic controlled association a colored women's republican club at Columbus had become an "independent political league," the alleged grievance being the failure of the Ohio legislature to pass an "equal rights bill." This is said to be typical of much of the work being carried on by agents of the association throughout the country. Of course is is doing nothing south of the Ohio in democratic states where the Negro is counted as a basis for computing democratic seats in Congress and the electoral college, but not on [illegible] Agitation of this kind in the old slave states dominated by the [illegible]ocracy would be considered good ground for a lynching bee.

Messrs. Storey and Villard, leaders of this organization to save the Negro for democracy and socialism, are Wilson democrats, as is National Secretary Shillady, William English Walling and Miss Ovington are Wilson socialists. While their political compariots south of the Ohio use the Negro for lynching purposes and in many localities turn a shot gun on him if he approaches the polls, they work the northern side of the river with complaints that the republicans will not make the Dixie democracy behave. Meanwhile they blow loudly the horn of Wilsonism, which reserves all its sympathy for the colored protetariat for the export trade,—Mexico, the Philippines and other distant parts. Delegations representing the labor unions, the women's political organizations and other elements have had a hearing at the Paris peace conference, but delegations representing the politically disinherited American Negro have been unable to get within hailing distance of the great apostles of export democracy."—National Republican.

PHILADELPHIA PRESS
JANUARY [illegible] 1919

THE COLORED TROOPS.

To the Editor of "The Press."

Sir:—Certainly, if colored men were good enough to serve us in the fighting line, they are good enough to vote with us at the polls. Certainly, if their bodies could be made a barrier between the Hun and our homes, they should have a guaranteed freedom from those petty inequalities which have hampered them since the end of the Civil War in advancing to higher stages of civilization. Certainly they have won exemption from the "Jim Crow cars," from the "nigger heaven," from the crude restrictions of some States upon holding property and from all those other marks of race prejudice which have scarred the history of their treatment.

There are natural barriers erected between the white and the black races—social differences and temperamental divergencies; but in politics, in Government and in the ordinary affairs of life such artificial division should not be tolerated. The Constitution of the United States is against it. We cannot allow American negroes to fight and die for our country and then deprive them of any of the liberties of our country.

J. K. LITTLE.

Philadelphia, Dec. 26, 1918.

Political - 1919 Elections

ENFRANCHISEMENT OF NEGRO WOMEN IN BIG NUMBERS ABSURD IDEA

The Montgomery Advertiser

Thus Mrs. Solon Jacobs Appeals to Auditors at Suffrage Luncheon as Preliminary to Campaign For Ratification of Amendment by Legislature

"There will be no wholesale enfranchisement of negro women if the Susan B. Anthony amendment is ratified," said Mrs. Solon Jacobs, of Birmingham, at the luncheon held Friday at the Exchange Hotel by the Montgomery Equal Suffrage Association, "and the idea is absurd. The act of Congress, after its ratification, will merely provide that female citizens shall be authorized and empowered to vote in all elections provided for by the constitution and the laws; and, that the same qualifications which men must possess to become voters, must also be held by women before they can legally become qualified electors."

HAS A SCHEME TO DISFRANCHISE COLORED WOMEN

The Atlanta Georgian

June 13, 1919

Former Senator Tells Southern College Graduates He Would Base Registration On Legitimacy of Birth, Extending Back to Three Generations.

By Associated Negro Press.

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 12.—W. P. Pollock, of Cheraw, formerly United States senator, in a commencement address at one of the colleges here, discussed a way to provide suffrage for the white women of the state, but eliminate the Colored women.

He would base registration on legitimacy of birth, extending back three generations. His proposed amendment would read:

"No person shall be eligible to vote in this state, unless such person shall present a registration certificate to the managers of the election; and no registration certificate shall be issued to any person, unless such person shall present sufficient evidence to the registration officials that such person is not an illigitimate to the third generation."

It is well known that the white men of the South are responsible for 99 per cent. of whatever illegitimacy there may be.

MACON GA TELEGRAPH
JUNE 12, 1919

ATLANTA AND THE NEGRO MENACE

The unequivocal refusal of the forces directing the obstruction fight of the City of Atlanta to agree to a white primary, the announced decision to fight any measure to get the issue to a popular vote, to in the event of being forced into the forum of the people fight in a general election with every resource and all allies that may be recruited to roll up a Atlanta vote, all brings the issue removal now before the General A. clearly into the open where it b It explains all this talk of "negro ele tion" raised by Atlanta propagandists and the prophecies of a "strife and bitterness."

Atlanta faces the submission of the issue to the people. That must and will come. Nothing can stop it. Atlanta plans to make up for what she fears will be a minority sentiment at the polls to vote all the negroes she can get hold of. She has done it in her desperate attempts to float her unsuccessful bond issues and sees what was done in Atlanta can perhaps be done all over her section of the state. Her back is to the wall; every approach for a solution of the question is automatically set down as hostile to her interests. She makes no claim to virtue, nor to principle or precedent in process. She has the capital now—she has set out to fight everything and everybody tending to advance any solution of the problem save the unalterable and unopposed retention of the statehouse in Atlanta. She will use any means, choose any battleground, where she feels she can hurt her opponents and gain her even breathing time. Even negroes———.

The Telegraph feels it can perhaps speak somewhat for the South and Middle Georgia policy on this matter. There will be no negroes voted in the general election for removal of the capital to Macon. It will not be asked from Macon; it would not be possible to organize a negro voting organization in a South Georgia or Middle Georgia county on any issue. But it will never come to that. The people who hold principle dearer than expediency hold the voting control of the Georgia General Assembly, and when the bill passes by its two-thirds majority summoning the people in the General Election to vote on it, the General Assembly can therein provide there shall be a white primary and order it on the ballots of the white primary that shall precede the General Election on all other matters. If Atlanta agrees to go into that primary she will of course stand by it—she would have to or extract herself from all state political influence and interest, to become an outlaw and Ishmaelite on her commonwealth. She might properly refuse to submit her issue to the primary and announce she would stay out of it and save all her energies for the General Election. In that event the General Election would be the white primary voters of Georgia voting against the marshalled negroes and white traitors to their race and their state who would vote them.

There is no other way to view it. The City of Atlanta is deliberately preparing to pitch her last and what she hopes will be her winning fight on her ability to herd negroes to polls against opponents she knows would rather lose than so degrade their state electorate and imperil their hardly won white political supremacy.

But somehow or other we cannot but feel that South and Middle Georgia has little to fear in an election where one side would make what would amount to a claimed virtue of voting negroes to win.

Political - 1919 Elections.

MEN OF ATLANTA, WAKE UP AND REGISTER

NO SLACKERS WANTED

The colored women of Fulton county are entering heart and soul into the Registration Campaign. Our slogan is FIVE THOUSAND VOTERS. And we shall not cease our efforts until we reach our goal. Knowing that we are engaged in a righteous cause, we are confident of our success.

You are our brothers, husbands, fathers and sons. You surely know even though you do not always realize that by the exercise of the right to vote you secure for us that protection which is rightfully ours but which all the world knows is denied us simply because you do not vote.

We urge you to register NOW and to keep registered so that our homes and lives may be forever safe. Into our churches, shops, homes and on the streets we shall ceaselessly go, with this question ever on our lips, "HAVE YOU REGISTERED? IF NOT, WHY NOT? And by your answer shall we measure your real manhood in this critical period.

Your vote is necessary to secure for our children the privilege to study and to play in modern sanitary places.

Your vote is necessary to secure for our teachers equal play.

Your vote is necessary to secure complete civil and political protection and absolute justice before the law.

Regigster now and spread the gospel of good citizenship. Decide today that you will register NOW and that you will stay forever registered and you will see the dawning of a new day for our children, our home and our country.

"Once to every man and nation comes the moment to decide,
In the Strife of Truth with Falsehood for the good or evil side;
Some Great cause, God's new Messiah, offering each the bloom or blight,
Parts the goats upon the left hand, and the sheep upon the right,
And the choice goes by forever 'twixt that darkness and that light.'

PAY TAX—REGISTER—VOTE.

These are the essential qualities of good citizenship.

In order to be eligible to register and to vote, you must be:

First—Twenty-one years of age or over.

Second—A citizen of the State for at least twelve months.

Third—A citizen of the county for the past six months.

Fourth—And all taxes, city, State and county must be paid.

Meet Every Requirement Like a Man and Get the Full Rights of Man.

ALL ATLANTA URGES YOU TO REGISTER AND TO VOTE.

"To the Colored Voters:

"In the last election you made the entire city sit up and take notice; and now that we are to vote again I urge every man to register and to cast his vote for the interest of himself and his children."—Bishop J. S. Flipper.

"Be men. Register today! The ballot is the exponent of power—the only weapon of offense and defense in peace—a certificate of Liberty, Citizenship, Equality and Self-government in a Democracy."—Rev. P. James Bryant.

"Let us remember that 'eternal vigilance is the price of liberty;' and that we must do our part if we are to enjoy our civil and political rights. We must pay our taxes, register and vote for the best men and measures in our town, county, state and country."—B. J. Davis.

"The ballot is the most sacred instrument wielded by a freeman. He who fails to register and qualify for its use is made of that stuff out of which slaves only are made."—Rev. D. W. Cannon.

"I cast my first vote in 1876 at the Hayes-Wheeler presidential election and I have never since failed to qualify and vote in all these years."—Howard W. Pitts.

"The surest means of securing respect for rights is the ballot. Qualify and then vote."—H. A. Rucker.

"Under a government like ours, there can be no middle ground. We must be citizens with the ballot or slaves without it."—G. A. Towns.

"To register and to vote is to protect your home and your country."—H. W. Russell.

"Every man owes it to his children and to the community to be a full man—a taxpayer and a voter."—Dr. H. R. Butler.

"Registration and voting will get that square deal for which we are contending."—C. C. Cater.

"The only peaceful way to right a wrong is the ballot."—Rev. J. A Hopkins.

"Men of the race remember until you are registered you can not have voice in the management of the vital affairs of our country."—Thomas W Holmes.

"Readjustment and reconstruction in this country must be preceded b registration and qualification. Register men and vote."—Dr. T. H. Slate

"The program of the N. A. A. C. P. in this campaign, as in all others is one that every manly man can support. Every man of Atlanta owes it t his family, his race and the city to register and vote in every election."—Harry H. Pace.

Work for Investigators

THERE COMES A TIME in the life of the most sanguine optimists when they say "What's the use," but, being an optimist, that thought lingers but a moment and gives place to the "I Will" spirit. The feeling that the closing of the war would also bring to a close, in a large measure, that racial antipathy so rampant in this country was shared by all lovers of justice and fair play. But they were doomed to disappointment. The day of miracles has passed. Gratefulness is a lost virtue. The monkey that pulled the chestnut out of the fire for his companion simply got his paws burned for his trouble. And yet it is necessary for us to go through this acid test as other peoples have, to eliminate the alloy and leave us the pure metal. There is no lasting or satisfactory short cut.

WE HOLD that no law is greater than public sentiment. Men make and break laws with impunity. Just at present our friends in the governing bodies throughout the land are making strenuous efforts to have bills passed for the betterment of our condition. Think of it. What manner of a human being is the American white man proclaiming from the housetops "No man down, all men up," having the statue of Liberty in the harbor of New York as an emblem of the justice that awaits the newcomer to our shores, and then printing stuff like this:

"CIRCUIT CLERK G. S. PATE informs the Daily Commonwealth (Greenwood, Miss.) that a good many Negroes are applying at his office and registering for the purpose of voting in our elections, according to their statements to him. Our advice to these Negroes, and all other Negroes who contemplate registering, is that they had better get this idea out of their heads as soon as possible. The Negroes are getting along mighty well with the white people of Leflore county, and have been for some time, and they ought to have better sense than to think that they will ever again have the remotest chance of voting in our elections. Such a thing is simply unthinkable, and the sooner these Negroes who have registered, and those who contemplate doing so, realize this fact, the better for them. Therefore, the thought should be speedily banished from their misguided minds."

AS CONGRESS seems to have a penchant for appointing investigating committees, it might not be amiss at this time to suggest that one of these august bodies be detailed to find out why the fundamental laws of the land in some instances are being ignored, namely the

NEGROES PROPOSE QUIZZ

"Afro-American" Sends Questionnaire To Candidates.

BALTIMORE MD MORNING SUN
OCTOBER 3, 1919

THREE QUERIES ON SCHOOLS

"Jim Crow" Law Is Also One Of Seven Inquiries—"Yes" Or "No" Answers Demanded In Each Case.

Another questionnaire has made its appearance. All of the candidates on both tickets either have received it, or will do so shortly, and, having read it, those who already have been favored are saying to themselves: "What next, in the questionnaire line? Is there anybody or any group which does not purpose putting us on the grill, or trying to do so?"

The latest questionnaire, which follows those put out by the anti-prohibitionists and the liquor people, not to mention the quieter catechising of candidates by various interests—the latest one comes from the Afro-American, a paper published by and for negroes. A letter accompanying the questionnaire states that the answers will be graded and that the readers of the Afro-American will be advised to vote for the "candidates who answers the largest number of questions." The candidates are to "fill out and return at your earliest possible convenience."

The questionnaire follows, some of the questions being intended, evidently to draw from the candidates pledges to put the negro schools and the teachers therein on the same footing as the white ones:

If elected to the office to which you aspire, would you use your best efforts:

1. To secure equal appropriations for teachers' salaries and school accommodations throughout the State of Maryland? Answer yes or no.
2. To see that all citizens of the State have equally long school terms? Answer yes or no.
3. To see that the compulsory school attendance law be rigidly enforced throughout the State? Answer yes or no.
4. To see that the Legislature take the necessary steps to nullify the Jim Crow Car law throughout the State? Answer yes or no.
5. To see that the Legislature appropriate a sum not less than $35,000 a year for Victory Hospital, a nonsectarian institution located in Baltimore city, which is to be used as the State hospital for colored people? Answer yes or no.
6. To see that wherever a case in any court in the State involves either a colored plaintiff or defendant one or other members of the jury will also be colored? Answer yes or no.
7. To clean up the gambling and disorderly houses, which are being run by colored persons, for white and colored patrons? Answer yes or no.

Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. They might take up the matter of Southern representation in Washington in all its angles. They might inquire if it is important to give equal rights to the smallest nations that are knocking at the door of the chambers where the great peace conference is being held while denying the same right to citizens within their own gates.

THEY MIGHT INQUIRE why it is impossible to detect "prominent citizens" of some one-horse town in the South who have lynched or burned at the stake one or more human beings "suspected" of committing a crime. They might investigate why a white "gentleman" can insult with impunity a colored girl while a colored man who dares to take the second look even at some white hag is strung up in a jiffy. They might inquire by what method of reasoning the white man comes to the conclusion that it is our duty to pay all kinds of taxes, to do the scullion work and to stand in the front line trenches, gun in hand, risking our lives to save the honor of the government, and then be denied the privilege of helping to make the very laws by which we are governed. They might inquire into the distribution in the South of school funds and see if we are getting an even break. They might ask this editor from whom we quote and others of his ilk what they mean when they say that we will never again have the remotest chance of voting and the quicker we realize this fact the better it will be for us. If our friends who are in power show the slightest inclination to probe into racial affairs we will uncover so much filth and dirt, so many beastly, degrading practices of the cracker element of the American white man, that they will throw up their hands in holy horror and will head a propaganda that has for its object the Democratizing—in its broadest sense—of the American people. After this is accomplished if there still remains surplus energy let it be expended on the citizenry of other countries; but people living in glass houses should not throw stones.

THE GOOD TO COME OUT OF PROHIBITION.

There was carried in the daily newspapers this week an advertisement of such singular importance that we take the liberty of reproducing it here in full. Its importance consists in the fact that it was inserted by so rich and powerful a concern as the Harriman National Bank:

4-12-19

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK
Fifth Avenue and 44th Street
New York

The New York Age

Sauce for the Goose

"I know no method to secure the repeal of bad or obnoxious laws so effectual as their strict construction," said General Grant in his inaugural of 1869.

There is a world of practical wisdom in this honest utterance that is particularly applicable to the prohibition legislation. Rebellion, "No Beer, No Work," is not the weapon wherewith to fight it. Opposition to the law is contrary to the true spirit of American democracy.

The Harriman National Bank would favor Grant's method, and if the Eighteenth Amendment be added to the Constitution, would have it scrupulously observed. At the same time, let the Fifteenth Amendment, for which Lincoln fought and died, be observed with like scrupulousness in every State of the Union, including those Southern States where the Negro vote; even when it is cast, is not counted, and is often not permitted to be cast.

Incidentally, of 360,710 colored men inducted into the Service by draft, 239,077, or 65%, were citizens of Southern states whose total white contribution was only 370,269. Mississippi gave 24,066 colored, 19,296, white; South Carolina 25,798 colored, 18,261 white; Louisiana 28,711 colored, 27,494 white; Georgia 34,303 colored, 32,538 white; Florida 12,904 colored, 12,912 white.

While the Harriman National Bank is not directly concerned with the wisdom or justice of Negro suffrage or prohibition it is concerned, directly and deeply, with the rights and privileges of citizenship as conferred by the principles of the Constitution under which we have successfully achieved 130 years of our national life.

As the Harriman National Bank says, it is not particularly concerned about Negro Suffrage, yet, like many others, it does not see why the South should be allowed to put the Eighteenth Amendment over on the North, and the North not retaliate by enforcing the Fifteenth Amendment in the South.

Perhaps more good than the mere abolishment of the drink habit will come out of national prohibition.

LET'S END DISFRANCHISEMENT HERE

4-12-19
The New York News

The colored leaders of the North with one accord denounce the disfranchisement of the race in the South. Like Patrick Henry, with great right and reason they argue that taxation without representation is tyranny. Yet few of them realize that, like charity, their gospel should begin at home. With the exception of Chicago few colored citizens of light and learning have taken the trouble to see that their race registers and votes at home and thus does not disfranchise itself in the North. Theirs is the only race group holding the balance of power in the Northern and border States that does not wield political power and receive civic recognition commensurate with their numbers and strategic position. Thus it is that the colored masses of the cities have become the football of politicians and their communities in many cases the plague spots of their cities. Their communities when not segregated along the river fronts and railway tracks are converted into the neglected red light and filth ridden districts of the city. These the boards of health generally overlook and the tenement house and street cleaning departments forget with more or less impunity. The colored boy and girl raised here has little incentive to strive to get up and on in the world and temptations to go down through the open doors of vice and immorality with which they are surrounded offer them in many cases no alternative. The blessings of morality, the necessity of thrift, of education, of industry and business they often can not see — through no inborn fault of their own; through no natural disposition against these things, but only because the atmosphere in which they are bred and born is surcharged with elements hostile to their ambition and their race. These are the things with which we charge every leader of the race to concern himself in the cities of the North. It is for this reason that we urge every moral leader and especially every preacher in New York City to accept it as his religious duty to see to it that every one of his adult qualified parishioners registers and enrolls during the week of October 6 to 11. That they may vote in November for the colored candidates in Harlem who have pledged themselves unselfishly to fight for an equal chance for the colored boy and girl in New York City they must register during the next week. That we may help our weak brothers South we must first be strong here. That we may stop disfranchisement South let's end disfranchisement here.

Collector Watkins Receives Merited Promotion

4-12-19
The Cleveland Gazette

Patrolman Lillison Reinstated.—Race Has Another Representative On Police Force

At the meeting of the city commissioners on last Tuesday morning an ordinance creating the office of assistant to the commissioner of public safety and clerk to the chief of police was passed on first reading and Edward Watkins, former city bail bond collector, was selected to fill the position. This action on the part of the commissioners in promoting Mr. Watkins to the responsible position met with hearty approval from the colored citizens as well as any others due to their high regard for this efficient city official. During the many years that he has held the office of bail bond collector he has made many friends due to the manner in which he has conducted the affairs of the office. He has been active in granting relief to the many colored unfortunates who came within the toils of the law, by furnishing them bond and in many instances the proper appreciation on the part of those who were helped was not shown.

Lillison Reinstated

Patrolman Lillison, who was numbered among the efficient colored officers of the force for a long number of years and who became inactive with the force several years ago due to business interests, was reinstated by the commissioners. In this action, Knoxville now has four colored patrolmen and one patrol driver, one traffic officer and one detective, representatives of the colored race.

WEINBRENNER HAND OUT BELATED SOP

St Louis Independent

Two More Deputy Sheriffs Are Appointed

R. W. Kent of the Kent Auto Delivery Co., and Henry Burke, were appointed Deputy Sheriffs by Hon. George P. Weinbrenner, present high sheriff of this City. This makes four Negroes that have been appointed by Mr. Weinbrenner, he having appointed two when he entered office here three years ago. R. W. Kent and Henry Burke were appointed Deputy Sheriffs December 1st.

Political—1919 Elections

THE SOUTH BEGINS TO SQUEAL.

The advertisement of the Harriman National Bank, which we reproduced in this column last week, seems destined to hit the South harder than any equal number of words that have been printed for some time. It is said that money talks; so it does, and the significant thing about it is that when money talks most people are willing and anxious to listen. **The Harriman National Bank is money, real money; so it is a very important matter to get it to talking about the enforcement of the Fifteenth Amendment.**

The Harriman Bank advertisement is going to bring many a squeal from the South. Already they are being heard. The loudest squeal thus far is uttered by the Commercial Appeal of Memphis Tenn. A friend in Memphis has sent us a copy of that paper, of the date of April 9. It contains a full column editorial on the advertisement, which it reprints in toto.

We are glad that the Commercial Appeal reprinted the advertisement; it will make thoughtful reading for the citizens of Memphis; and not only that, but it also shows up the weakness of the rebuttal which the Appeal attempts to make. The following is a sample of the sort of argument that the Appeal brings forward to justify the policy by which the South has nullified the Fifteenth Amendment:

> But, for the information of the Harriman National Bank, it may be stated that all legislation under these various amendments passed in the South has been tested in the Supreme Court of the United States, and this great court has sustained those that are considered to be vital. Therefore, we can stand firmly on the proposition that the Federal Constitution is not being violated by Mississippi or by other states in their attitude toward the citizens therein.

This statement is an absurdity. When the Commercial Appeal admits that the Southern States have passed legislation the purpose of which is to prevent the Negro from voting, it convicts those states of violating the Fifteenth Amendment; regardless of what the ruling of the Supreme Court has been. The fact is, the Supreme Court has never squarely faced the question of Negro suffrage in the South, except in the case of Guinn v. United States (Oklahoma Grandfather Clause Case). In every other instance the court has invoked sophistry and fallacy to avoid having to meet the issue squarely in the spirit in which the Fifteenth Amendment was framed.

This whole question of how the Negro was disfranchised and **why he still remains disfranchised** we shall take up and discuss next week.

The figures which the Harriman Bank gave about the relative number of white and colored men inducted into the army from the various Southern States brought a squeal from the Commercial Appeal that was truly doleful. The Appeal limited its rebuttal to the figures for Mississippi. It picked out Mississippi because in that state the colored population outnumbers the white; but it had nothing to say about Georgia and Florida and Louisiana, states where the whites outnumber the blacks, but which, nevertheless, according to the Harriman Bank figures, sent more colored men into the army than white.

The Appeal ended its long article with the following admonition:

> If the Harriman National Bank will attend to the business of discounting notes and use its deposits for the benefit of the owners of these deposits and not for the sole use of the stockholders, it will make a better showing than by a display of ignorance in discussing prohibition, the South, the Fifteenth Amendment and other matters about which a national bank is supposed to give no concern.

The concern and sympathy which the Commercial Appeal feels for the depositors of the Harriman Bank appear to be entirely misplaced, because the depositors of that bank seem to be quite well satisfied. We hope the bank will throw another brick, for there is no music so sweet to our ears as a squeal from the South when it is hit squarely on its snout of Negro prejudice. We hope such powerful agencies as the Harriman Bank will continue to hit it on the snout until it changes its attitude.

our congregation at that place.

The Honorable James G. Carter, Consul of the United States to Madagascar, honored us with a call last week. Consul Carter has spent fourteen years in Madagascar, serving through several administrations, being first sent out during the administration of President Roosevelt. Mr. Carter has a remarkable record for efficiency and faithfulness in service. There are three other colored men in the consul service at this time—the Hon. Wm. H. Hunt, of St. Ettenne, France; Dr. Yearby, at Dakar, Senegal, West Coast of Africa, and the Hon. Lemuel Livingston, in Haiti.

PUEBLO COLO
DECEMBER 22, 1918

Political Incompetency of the Southern Negro

Much of what Rev. Mr. Saunders says about the American negro as a citizen and as a soldier is true. But admitting that it is all true, that does not affect the question of the political competency of the southern negro, as a class, and still less does it affect the determination of the southern white that the southern negro shall not be permitted to establish political control of southern states.

The federal constitution gives the negro full political rights. The southern white man says the negor shall not vote, and the decision cannot be disputed except by military force. The constitutional provision diminishing the congressional representation and the electoral vote of southern states remains a dead letter, and the national Democratic party elected in 1916 a majority of congress and also a president who hopes to reorganize the world upon a basis of democracy and self-determination.

FOR FIRST TIME IN HISTORY OF TULSA.

A Colored Man Aspires to Be a Member of School Board.

Mr. Fred L. Douglass, one of the leading citizens qualified last week to be a candidate for a member of the School Board of this city, as only two men filed for the respective directorship there will be no primary, but they will be voted on in the election May 30, 1919. Mr. Douglass is amply qualified to discharge the duties of the position he seeks and will no doubt, make a good race.—Tulsa Star.

Governor Arbitrates With Race Banker

KINGSTON, N. C., April 10.—Chas. F. Dunn, Colored banker of this city, has received word from Gov. Bickett, stating that he is willing to commission him justice of the peace, if the mayor of Kingston, Lenoir county authorities and the Democratic county chairman will approve it. Years ago Dunn was a justice of peace, and was a fair-minded one. At one time Dunn lost his fortune, but later "came back" and is now one of the wealthiest men in the state.

Politics and Religion In The Negro Race

The Columbia (S.C.) State in its editorial under the caption, "Preacher-Bossed Politics," reproduced in The Herald Saturday last, propounded a few pertinent inquiries which should not be passed by with silence.

The State asks: "Must a Negro minister of the gospel be a politician? In the Negro race are politics and religion inseparable? if so, why?"

To the first question the answer is no; there is no need for the Negro preacher to be a politician and we take it that the interest which has been aroused in him in behalf of his race and in moving him to activity in the endeavor to secure for it the rights and privileges of citizenship does not mean that the Negro ministry is to become a band of politicians; it does not mean that they are going to abandon their church leadership nor

that they are going to lead the political parties of which the race shall be members On the contrary is is our belief that they will strengthen their leadership in the church through the infusion of greater zeal and vitality in religion by the manisfestation of interest in the temporal affairs of their flock by active co-operation with worthy political leaders, or independently of them, in efforts to secure for the race justice and real freedom. The Negro ministry has become awakened to the truth that the religion which teaches the Negro that if he is smitten on one cheek to turn the other; that if his cloak be taken to give his coat also, has been literally exacted by the white man in his dealings with the Negro until he has been stripped of every right, even the right to life, in the South, being subject to the will of each individual white man.

The Negro ministry has learned or is fast learning that Christianity and slavery or semi-slavery practiced by one race and accepted by the race upon which practiced is false pretenses of the most criminal kind and hypocricy of the vilest character. No people in their heart can utter sincere and genuine praise and thankfulness to God for being subjected to a condition of slavery or half slavery. Nor is any people worthy of freedom who will not only pray for it but fight for it.

The Negro is in a condition of semi-slavery in a large part of the United States.

Politics lies at the very foundation of every right in the American States and the ballot is the only protection upon which a citizen can rely. Shut out from the exercise of his political rights in this country no man is really free.

With his thoughts centered always upon his condition and with the never ceasing heart longing to be free he cannot render that unselfish and devoted service to his God that he should; therefore his religion and his politics are inseparable.

If the clergy become political and corrupt, corruption is far more preferable, however much to be hated, than injustice, lynching horrors and slavery.

White Democrats of the South are not 'suspicious" of Negro Republicans nor will they be "justly suspicious" of a "preacher-bossed" party composed of Negroes. They do not intend that Negroes "preacher-bossed" or otherwise bossed, shall share with the white man the democracy the right to which they earned with their toil, sacrifice and blood.

Negro Preachers In Politics

Recently in South Carolina the Negro Ministry of the A. M. E. Church effected a political organization whose purpose it is declared to be as follows: To arouse interest in the race in political affairs; to urge every Negro 21 years of age and older to register or to make earnest and insistent efforts to register and qualify for the exercise of the suffrage; and to hold the organization in readiness to support any man or political party which will offer the race relief from the injustice and oppression which he suffers in the state.

It is well; the apparent lack of interest in the civic and political welfare of the race by the Negro ministry for many years has been the most serious charge that could be levelled against it and by many has been looked upon as almost criminal.

That the leaven of liberty is beginning to work in the ministry is one of the most hopeful signs of the day and means that real freedom for the race is not far distant.

The power and influence of the ministry over the membership of the Negro Church and the opportunity for reaching the masses of the race are greater than all other agencies combined and when it is conscientiously, energetically and faithfully devoted to the work, not only of the saving of souls from the hell of the hereafter but to incite, to inspire and to urge them to save their bodies from the hell of oppression by fitting themselves for intelligent citizenship and by contending in all lawful and peaceful ways for its exercise, they will be conferring a boon upon the race and will deserve the highest and best rewards in its gift.

It is to be hoped that not only the preachers of the A. M. E. denomination, which inaugurated the movemnet, will seek to lift the Negroes of South Carolina into a new realm of thought and action, but that the ministers of every denomination will lay aside every feeling save that of an earnest desire to build the race and join in the effort to free the race from disfranchisement which is always accompanied by serfdom or half slavery.

It is not now the time to question with the nicetiesthe manner of securing justice and freedom without which life is not worth living nor through what channels it is to come.

What is needed is a united, a restless, tireless, determined effort and an indomitable spirit on the part of every class and rank of our people.

The Columbia (S. C.) State knows the power of the Negro ministry and in the following editorial seeks to discourage activity on its part to help to bring about a change in conditions:

* * *

"Preacher-Bossed Politics."

"Were a political convention of white men to call upon "every minister of the gospel' in South Carolina to take an active interest in politics, instantly there would follow a general alarm and protest.

"Must a Negro minister of the gospel be a politician? In the Negro race, are politics and religion inseparable? If so, why?

"If the preachers are to lead the Negro political parties, who are to lead the Negro churches?

"Why should a black man's church be reduced to the level of a semi-political organization by a political preacher when a white man's church would unceremoniously kick out a preacher who attempted to associate it, directly or indirectly, with political agencies?

"In the rare instances that a white clergyman enters politics, he disassociates himself from his work as a pastor and preacher, but the Negroes, more than half a century after emancipation, still turn to their political preachers.

"Never in any country, at any time in recorded history, has a clergy been political that has not been corrupt.

"It might have been said, with more or less semblance of truth, in 1868, that education among Negroes was for the most part confined to their clergy and that their political leadership was accepted for the want of any other, but if it is to be said in 1919, it is aconfession of humiliation and despair.

"Even were the white Democrats not suspicious of a Negro Republican party, they would be justly suspicious of a preacher-bossed party of any description. —The Columbia (S. C.) State.

Facts Concerning Negro Overseer

In reply to Mr. J. A. Lyon's article in last week's Journal wanting Lagoon to come forward with the facts as to a negro road overseer in Colly township. I will gladly give them.

The negro road overseer was Sandy Powell, of the section of road from Vands Creek to the Blue of Singletary Lake. The two white men that were working under him were J. T. Daniel and Robert Blackburn, of Lagoon. As to the magistrates, Mr. Lyon knows who was elected from Colly township, as he is chairman of the County Board of Election. I am ready at any time to take the oath that this is true and can furnish more white men who will say the same.

I agree with Mr Lyon that the magistrates ought to be put out of office. I don't know who the new magistrates are in Colly, but unless this section of road is worked before court convenes again, I am going to report them and the road overseer too.

R. Thomas Smith,
(Better known as Tom Smith)
Lagoon, N. C.